FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 30, 1863. [NO. 2426.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.

Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The rapidity and importance of the passing events render your frequent assembling both necessary and appropriate. Various matters demand legislative action and will I hope receive your speedy consideration.

By the call of the President for all men under the age of 45 years—beyond which none were subject to militia duty—and the exemption act of your late session, the militia of the State was virtually absorbed. In lieu thereof you created a "guard for home defence," embracing all men not subject to conscription, from 18 to 50 years of age. Only a very few persons were exempted and power was given to the Governor to excuse others at his discretion. I found that by refusing to exercise this discretion and by executing the law strictly, I would seriously interfere with the most vital industrial pursuits of the country; and yet it has appeared evident to me that your intention was only to give me the power to grant exemptions in *particular cases* of necessity or great hardship, and not to excuse whole classes of the community. I therefore respectfully recommend that the list of exemptions be extended to such classes as may appear to you to be indispensable.

Doubts have arisen as to whether it was your intention to permit the guard for home defence to be used for the purpose of arresting deserters from the army and aiding in the execution of the conscript law; and one of our Judges has decided that the Executive has not the power to use them for this purpose. I would therefore recommend that the act organizing the Guard be amended so as to invest the Governor with the same power over this recent organization as was given him over the militia, so that there may be no doubt as to the rightful powers of the Executive.

In this connection I beg leave to remark, that I am frequently embarrassed by cases of apparent conflict between the Executive and Judicial departments of the State, from which nothing less than an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court can relieve me. As that body sits but once a year—time being now often of the greatest moment—it happens that many important questions, principally concerning the liability of parties to render military service, remain long undecided, the public service, in consequence, suffers, and the Executive is at a loss to know what is his duty and the law. I recommend, therefore, that in such special cases the Governor and Council, or the Chief Justice, upon the request of the Governor, be authorized to convene the Supreme Court, in extra session, in order to obtain, from our highest official tribunal, a speedy solution of doubtful questions, and to give uniformity to the decisions of the Judges.

I also recommend, gentlemen, most earnestly, the restoration of the spring term of the Superior Courts. After careful observation for the past twelve months I am convinced that the good of society positively demands this—that the abolition of this term has been productive of evil, and that greater evil still will result if it is not restored. When increasing crime and a growing disregard of law are rife; and at a time when the virtuous and the wise are every where fearful that law and order are in danger of overthrow, that we should remove the law further from the people sounds strangely. This should not be. But to restore the courts will involve the necessity of increasing the salary of the Judges. It is notoriously so inadequate now that I presume no one can object to its increase. This may be effected by taxing suitors, &c., without increasing perceptibly the burdens of the people.

Your attention is also invited to so much of the legislation of Congress as provides for the disposal by sequestration, &c., of real estate in North Carolina. Very serious doubts are widely entertained as to the power of Congress to dispose of lands lying within the limits of this State. It need not be denied that the power to declare war confers upon the Confederate government the right of declaring lands held by alien enemies to be vacant. It is thought, however, that upon such *vacancy* the right of the State, as original grantor or representative of such grantor, necessarily intervenes—a breach of the condition annexed to such grant having occurred. Very high authorities consider that it is not competent for Congress to control the direction in which land lying within North Carolina shall go in case a vacancy occur, from any cause. The importance of this question cannot well be exaggerated. Considerations as to the person in whom is vested the ultimate right to the soil are of vital importance in every society. It is plain that grave contests between the States and the Confederate States will turn upon this point, and that the whole theory of the relations of the two governments is to be greatly affected by its decision. Whilst I do not suppose that any action on your part can settle, directly, this question, I submit whether some proceedings may not be set on foot by which it shall reach an early solution. It is important upon all accounts that it shall be settled, and it will tend to the suppression of litigation and the quieting of valuable titles that it be settled early.

Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools, again comes forward, through the Literary Board, with an important recommendation for the establishment of a system of graded schools, one or more in each county, of which one half the expenses to be defrayed from the Literary Fund, the other by the county. The plan is set forth in a bill submitted to and approved by the Literary Board and sent in to the Committee on Education. The idea meets my hearty approbation, and in urging it upon your favorable notice, I hope you will consider me neither impracticable nor untimely. It is in fact a *favorable time* to act in this matter. It is exceedingly important to make every possible arrangement for the future support and comfort of our maimed and disabled soldiers, and their children. By qualifying them for teachers—which cannot be done in schools of no higher grade than our Common Schools—many can be provided for. In the great plenteousness of money, the counties and individuals will now give liberally for such a noble object. Lastly, it is not immodest for us to claim that North Carolina occupies a high position among her sisters in regard to public education; and by exerting ourselves *now*, that position may be so improved and raised as to enable our educated men and industrious publishers to exercise no little influence in the formation, in happier times, of Southern sentiment—a means of power at once enduring and glorious. By the judicious management of the Fund, in consequence of the greatly increased value of its securities, the Board hope so to add to it, that no decrease in the semi-annual distributions shall occur.

Some action is also required on your part to protect the Fund against the course now pursued by the holders of drafts upon it in the various counties in refusing to present them for payment—the intention of course being to demand a different currency from that which the Treasury now receives and pays out. The duties and responsibilities of the Treasurer of the Fund should also be more fully defined and set forth with greater particularity.

The very important subject of feeding the poor, whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The results of the past year's operations are most encouraging and should serve to give our people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last fall, as you know, on the subject of food; and fears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starvation, would be witnessed in many quarters. Under the authority conferred upon me by your body, I purchased and stored away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250,000 lbs. of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go but little way in supplying the general wants. When the season closed and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratification, I found that Major Hogg, Commissary of Subsistence, had only issued to the County Commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half the corn and but very little of the rice. He reports still on hand some 70,000 lbs. bacon, having fed a number of negroes engaged on the public works and sold to the army 100,000 lbs. with 20,000 bushels of corn. I have reason to believe that from various causes, the crops this year have not been as abundant as usual, and that the public will be called on to do more than last season. But still I see no cause for alarm, and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our own resources, by proper prudence and economy. I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several counties, according to population, for this purpose—at least double that of last year—and that I be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore.

The earnings of the Steamer "Advance," which has been employed in running the blockade, may be applied to this purpose, as they cannot be made to meet our debt abroad. They will be amply sufficient, without taxing the people a dollar. The method of distributing these articles of food, the duties of the sub-agents and the proper recipients should be more definitely set forth; and provision should be made for those families of soldiers who, according to "recent arrangements" forfeit their claim to assistance by removing from one county to another, which is frequently almost unavoidable.

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad, has proven a *complete success*. You will see from the report that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, imbricating oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye stuffs, blankets, cotton bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. Two thousand and ten bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State; less the amount of expenses of the vessel. With what we have imported and the purchases in our home market, I think I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed to January 1865—should God in his providence so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war, except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's Departments placed too much reliance on foreign importation, but every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and ammunitions manufactured have been improved in the past twelve months.

Since the fall of Vicksburg cut us off from the wool of Texas, every exertion has been made to secure for the State the small lots in the hands of our farmers, and with such success as to keep our mills all running. And here I would beg your assistance in the protection and growth of sheep by such enactments as will best tend to promote the object. Certainly there is no branch of farming industry of greater importance now, nor one to which a more beneficial stimulus can be applied by judicious legislation. Our midland and western hills are admirably adapted to sheep culture, and could we once get it started under such auspices as are now presented, it would grow into an important element of wealth and national strength.

I am unable at present to furnish you with a statement of our indebtedness, purchases, &c., in Europe, not having received as yet the necessary information from our agents.

I herewith send you a communication from a Committee of the Legislature of Virginia in relation to the currency. This important subject, upon which so greatly depends the successful prosecution of the war for our independence, I commend to your wisest deliberations. Although the remedy for its great depreciation lies with the Confederate Congress, rather than with your body, yet there might be much done by the States in aid of the efforts of Congress. I confess my inability to suggest any remedy for redundant paper issues, other than to take them up by loans and taxation, and by the exhibition of the most rigid good faith in regard to their redemption. With nations as with individuals, this often constitutes capital. The poor should be especially cautious to preserve it.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the cordial and confiding support which I have heretofore received at your hands, and to earnestly ask its continuance. Surely no Executive can boast of more zealous and warmer co-operation of a co-ordinate branch of government than I have experienced from your body.

I shall need your sustaining arm still more in the future. The most dangerous crisis of the war is upon us—the crisis which is incident to all revolutions and which is most difficult for public officers to surmount. The novelty, confusion and enthusiasm which filled our armies and exhilarated our people, having long since passed away, the winnowing fan of want and privation and suffering begins to separate the particles. The noisy are silent, the faint of heart ready to despair and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of National ills. The restless and the discontented strive of course to imbue all others with their own gloomy forebodings. The great mass, thank God, continues hopeful and earnest. Let us all labor with one accord to sustain the nation's hope, and to show that we are worthy of independence, by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since Liberty was known among the sons of men—*suffering and sacrifice*. The hope, which animated many of our people, that our enemy was coming to the sober second thought and that many of them were favorable to pacific overtures, has been dashed to the ground and the originators of that hope at the North are trampled under the feet of reckless and bloodthirsty majorities. So far from treating with us on the basis of our independence, or even of reconstruction, the arrogant people of the North are taunt ingly proclaiming on the hustings that no peace can be made with us—no peace talked of—till the last rebel has laid down his arms! An insulted and outraged people will yet make them regret this haughty language, which wrongs humanity and outrages civilization. The lion which has crouched in their path to Southern conquest for near three years, is still there, and though driven back a little, he has grown more watchful, and will fight more fiercely as he approaches his lair. We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service—Abolition of slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage! These are the terms, to win us back. Now when our brothers bleed and mothers and little ones cry for bread, we can point them back to the brick-kilns of Egypt—thanks to Mr. Seward! —plainly in view, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol, which grow in the land of independence, whither we go to possess them! And we can remind them too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud, the vouchsafed guidon of Jehovah, went ever *before* the hungering multitude, leading away, with apparent cruelty, from the fullness of servitude. With such a prospect before them, our people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if their trusted servants do not fail them. They will not crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stepping short of full and complete national independence. Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Chamber, Nov. 23, 1863.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of the above named College wish to procure a Principal to take charge of that Institution for the ensuing year. One who would be willing to take charge of both the School and Steward's Hall would be preferred, but applications will be considered for each separately. For particulars address Dr. A. B. McLEAN, Pres't, Gilgopolis, N. C., or to

M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.

Nov. 12, 1863. 81*4w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 420 acres of Land in Moore county, lying on Deep River. There is on the premises a No. 1 Dwelling and all necessary Outhouses. This land is said to be about the centre of the Coal Basin. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to William McIntosh, on the plank road leading to the Gulf from Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Chalk Level, Harnett county.

J. A. HARMAN.

October 22, 1863. 75-3tpd

Recruits Wanted.

I WISH to enlist a few more young men to fill up an Artillery Company stationed at Fort Caswell. Young men having to go in service soon, who have not been conscripted will find it to their interest to come forward and volunteer where they can have comfortable quarters and be well cared for. All volunteers will receive a bounty of $100. Said company will be commanded by

A. A. MOSELY,

Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

Fort Caswell, Nov. 3, 1863. 79*5tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1863.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We have the pleasure of publishing the short, practical, common-sense Message of Gov. Vance. It will be read by all, and understood by all. Its recommendations are few, but important, and they will meet, we doubt not, with the consideration and sanction of the Legislature. The heart cheering information is given, that by the operations of the State Steamer Advance the Governor has secured clothing sufficient to serve the North Carolina troops till January 1865, should the war last so long except as to shoes and blankets, of which there is a supply, but not sufficient to last so long.

But of all the Message, no part of it is more gratifying and more timely than the closing paragraph, rebuking the former noisy, the present faint-hearted, and disloyal, and restless, and discontented. Would that the Governor could infuse into these miserable croakers, who are but little better than traitors, a share of his own hopeful, trusting, brave, and indomitable spirit, which will be satisfied with nothing short of separation and independence, and is ready to encounter such suffering as the providence of God may ordain, to secure these blessings—a spirit which, instead of being cast down by every disaster incident to a state of war, is but excited to a more earnest determination to accomplish the glorious end in view. One such man is worth an army of creatures whose hearts sink within them at every reverse, or a myriad of the demagogue tribe who study the direction of the popular current and trim their sails accordingly. The Governor speaks as a man should speak and feel—nothing doubting that in God's good time the prayer of the true hearted and faithful will be answered.

THE PLAN OF FINANCIAL RELIEF.—We publish in another column the scheme of relief recommended by the recent Bank Convention at Augusta, and invite the reader's attention to it.

No subject that now engages the public attention is of more importance. Every one sees and feels the evils of a too abundant currency in cheapening money and raising the prices of everything else to a ruinous extent—ruinous to government and people. Something must be done, and done promptly, to correct the evil. Whether this is the best plan, it is for the wisdom of Congress to determine. Perfectly assured that that body will act for the best, as far as human wisdom can divine what is for the best, we are prepared to give to its conclusions an earnest support. This is no time for either a factious opposition to the deliberate conclusions of the people's Representatives, or for a persistence in one's own individual preferences, provided such preferences exist. For ourselves, we have no favorite plan of our own, and therefore stand ready to sustain that which Congress may adopt.

One of the Delegates to the Convention presents the following considerations in a private letter to the Editors, the publication of which we hope he will pardon:

"The cardinal, life-giving principle of the plan proposed is embodied in the three first sections, and I am informed that Mr. Memminger decidedly approves the leading principle embraced in these sections and will recommend to Congress the passage of an act based thereon. The subject is one of vital moment to the country, and it is all important that its operation in arresting the ruin before us, be well considered, and its merits, and the objections to it, very deliberately weighed against each other.

"Some plan must be adopted which will operate promptly, and to ensure its certain success it must be to a great extent compulsory. Taxation as a remedy for existing evils is too slow, and to correct the redundancy of the present circulation by a tax sufficient for that purpose, and supply the current wants of the Government, would be too onerous to the people. Mr. Gregg's forced loan is liable to pretty much the same objections, and in its operation would be considered oppressive. What are the existing evils, it is idle to say. Every man knows and feels them, and the important inquiry in, what is the cause—what the remedy. Redundancy in the circulating medium is certainly not the only cause operating to our injury. There is a manifest want of confidence, which feeds and grows from day to day on this redundancy of currency; and these two causes in their combined operation are producing most alarming effects, and the remedy to prevent the disaster impending must be prompt in its action. Let us glance at the plan proposed and see what will be its operation. It is proposed that the Government issue Coupon Bonds for $1,000,000,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest and the Coupons payable annually in coin. To secure the payment of these Coupons a special tax of $60,000,000 is annually levied; and this tax is to be paid in coin, that the Government may discharge its liability on the coupons in the currency in which they are payable. But as this tax when collected is to be specially applied to the payment of these coupons, the Government agrees to receive the coupons themselves from the tax payer instead of the coin. This is the basis on which the whole scheme rests, and as every tax payer must necessarily provide himself with the coin necessary to pay his special tax, or with the coupons attached to these Bonds, he will as a matter of course purchase the Bonds; and thus the larger portion of the outstanding Treasury notes will be absorbed and withdrawn from circulation. To secure to himself a sufficient amount of these Bonds to furnish the coupons required for the payment of his portion of the tax specially provided for under this plan, the tax payer must purchase them promptly. This ensures the speedy absorption of the redundant currency and also the diffusion of the Bonds of the Government among all the tax payers of the country; and the fact that the people at large will be the creditors of the Government will put at rest forever all apprehensions of repudiation and restore that confidence which is sadly wanted at present. The proposition in general terms is simply a loan from the people, out of their redundant means, to their own Government. It has in it no coercion or requiring the people to come to the aid of their country in its present struggle for independence, and to do what the people of England some years ago, and what the people of France more recently, voluntarily did for their respective Governments, when no such exigent crisis as is upon us existed with them. The future wants of the Government are to be provided for as far as may be practicable by other taxes, which will be payable in the dominant currency of the country. No more of the taxes of each tax payer is required in coin, or in the coupons of the proposed Bonds, than is necessary to discharge his proper portion of the tax laid to pay the interest on the Bonds issued; and these new Bonds can be purchased either with Confederate Treasury Notes of any issue, or with any of the former Bonds or Stocks issued by the Government. The prompt sale of these new Bonds is secured by the necessity imposed on every tax payer of providing himself with the necessary amount of the coupons, and capitalists will purchase largely knowing that there will be a constant demand for the coupons by those tax payers who have from negligence or other cause failed to purchase when first on the market. The promptness with which the proposed plan will act on the present redundant circulation is one of its characteristic merits, and it is thought that within ninety days after its operation commences, the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation will be reduced from $600,000,000 (the sum outstanding on the first of the last month) to $200,000,000, an amount which is not far beyond the legitimate wants of the country.

"What will be the effect of retiring so large a portion of the present circulation? Will not the confidence of the people in the Government issues be at once restored —the credit of the Government be elevated to its rightful standard—its note for a dollar approximate in value to a dollar in coin? Will not the prices of all things be regulated by their true value—speculation and extortion cease or be so restricted as to be harmless? And will not the expenses of the Government be reduced to about one tenth of their amount, and consequently the issues of the Government and the taxes required to sustain these issues be reduced in like proportion? These things follow inevitably, and such results will be worth more to us at this time than the most brilliant victory which could be gained by Lee or Bragg. Its effect with the people at the North would be more crushing to their hopes of subjugating us than would be the capture of Grant's entire army. The stereotyped argument now pervading the Northern Press to induce their people to persevere in this unholy warfare upon us, is the never ceasing allegation, that the credit of the Confederate States is so impaired that in a very short time its functions as a Government must cease, from want of means to feed and clothe its troops; that its notes are at so heavy a discount that they will soon be worthless, and a financial explosion will ensue, when our subjugation will be the easy and obvious consequence. This is the argument with which that people are now deluded, and that delusion will very certainly and speedily be dispelled by the practical working of the proposed plan of relief in our present financial difficulties.

"There are many other suggestions (which I cannot this evening present) in support of the leading feature of the plan as it is developed in the first three sections. The objection succeeding will I think commend themselves to all as just and proper; and if acted on by Congress will do much to restore the confidence of the people in the honesty and good faith of the Government, which has been so greatly impaired by the quasi repudiation involved in more than one of its financial measures."

The above letter presents a strong case of apparently well grounded hope from the operation of this plan. Of one thing we feel quite sure, that if, by this or any other means, the finances of the Confederacy can be restored to a sound state, there will be an instant collapse in the belief that ours are irretrievable. If their currency or finances, which are now depreciated about one-twentieth part as much as ours, were to sink to one fifth or even one tenth part of the depreciation of ours, they could not carry on the war. The difference is this: The Confederate indebtedness is at home—the government owes its own citizens and nobody else; and if the blockade running had been absolutely prohibited except for such things as the government was obliged to get from abroad and which it could pay for with cotton, the credit of the Confederate States would still have been comparatively good in spite of large issues. It is otherwise with the United States, which must maintain its currency on or near a par with that of the outside world, or be pronounced bankrupt, and bankruptcy in commercial communities is a very different thing from bankruptcy in an agricultural community like the Southern Confederacy. Bankruptcy there is a *present* inability to meet one's obligations in specie. No matter how much means one may have, unless they can be made immediately available it is bankruptcy. Here, no man or corporation is bankrupt that can show more property than he has obligations. And such is beyond all doubt the condition of the Confederate States. Let us therefore restore the Confederate currency to a sound state, and the most potent blow will be struck for independence. Whether this is to be done by taxation or by loan is for Congress to determine, and when determined, every true man should cheerfully unite in carrying the plan into full effect.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A quorum was present in the Senate on Monday, including Mr. Speaker Mebane; but in the House of Commons only 48 members answered to their names, lacking 13 of a quorum. So both Houses adjourned without receiving the Governor's Message or transacting any business. The Speaker of the Commons, Hon. R. S. Donnell, being detained at home by sickness, asked the election of a Speaker *pro tem.*

RALEIGH, Nov. 24, 1863.

The House of Commons organized to-day by electing Mr. M. Robbins Speaker *pro tem*—a deserved compliment to a young man of rare modesty and intellect. The members nominated were, Messrs. Robbins, Mann and Love. It is uncertain when Hon. R. S. Donnell will be able to take his position. I fear some time if the present bad weather continues.

Three bills were introduced in the House: Mr. McKay, a bill in relation to the Militia and Home Guard, providing that they drill only once in six weeks and arrest deserters only in their captain's districts. Mr. Sherwood, a bill on the same subject and nearly the same except reduces musters to once in three months. Mr. Peebles, a bill to limit production of cotton and tobacco in 1864.

The Governor's Message was read.

There is a probability that the session will last until near Christmas.

In the Senate several bills were introduced concerning prices of provisions, and one by Mr. Sharpe to repeal the Stay Law.

Besides the above we glean from the Raleigh papers the following items:

In the Senate, Mr. Taylor of Chatham introduced a bill to regulate the prices of all articles sold in the State—(limiting prices to those fixed by the Confederate States Commissioners.) Mr. Sharpe, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the fees and salaries of public officers. Mr. Sharpe, a bill to repeal the law suspending certain Courts, &c.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The first instalment of the Comptroller's Report is published in the Standard of yesterday. It shows enormous receipts and disbursements, the chief increase arising, of course, from the contract with the government for clothing the troops from this State. We make the following condensed statement:

Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1862,	$1,565,855 97
Receipts of Literary Fund to Sep. 30, '63,	495,868 54
" of Public Fund to "	16,208,440 88
" of Sinking Fund to "	1,760,559 68
	$19,970,705 07
Disbursements of Literary Fund,	$268,677 48
" of Public Fund,	15,078,922 97
" of Sinking Fund,	1,747,784 72
Leaving on hand,	2 875,369 95
	$19,970,705 07

Of the balance on hand, there is due to the Literary Fund $250,974 06; to the Public Fund $2,671,450 98; and the Sinking Fund is overdrawn $47,055 04.

The principal Sinking Fund receipts were,	
From N. C. railroad dividends,	$622,875 00
From R. & G. railroad dividends,	409,200 00
Interest on bonds,	64,489 68
Sale of old 6 per cent. bonds,	457,000 00
Premium on do.	146,975 00
The principal Disbursements consist of—	
Purchases of 8 per cent. bonds,	$373,000 00
" 6 per cent. do.	886,000 00
" Confederate 7 per cts.	300,000 00
Premium on the State bonds,	71,987 47

The Sinking Fund holds $527,000 of State 8 per cts., $952,000 State 6 per cents, and $306,000 Confederate 7 per cents.

The Literary Fund receipts consist of—	
Bank dividends,	$99,683 00
Wilm. & M. railroad dividends,	50,000 00
W. & W. do. do.	169,114 63
Interest on bonds, auction and other taxes, &c. &c., the remainder.	

The above is the substance of the two and a half columns of the Report published so far.

WHO MOBBED THE STANDARD OFFICE?—On the 26th ult. we briefly mentioned a statement made by the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, that four North Carolina soldiers had called at that office and avowed that they and other North Carolinians, on their way to Union and Stanly counties in search of deserters, had mobbed the Standard office, and that Gen. Benning had also said it was done by North Carolinians. Lieut. Howard, who commanded the party of 28 North Carolinians who passed through Raleigh on the night of the mob, on the way to Union and Stanly counties, writes to the Spirit of the Age that neither he nor his party were engaged in the mob. The truth is hard to come at.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—The last Standard devotes more than a column to the Observer, showing in this as in former instances its reasons for remembering to forget its voluntary "pledges" to copy entire anything from the Observer to which it might think proper to reply. Those reasons are manifestly two, viz: It dare not let its readers see the facts we present, which would overwhelm it with confusion; and, if it published what we said it could not utterly and dishonestly misrepresent us. We showed in a recent article to which it replied without copying, that the Standard and its peace party have taken ground in favor of separate action by North Carolina, in attempting to make a peace for herself, in base betrayal of her associates in the war into which the Editor of the Standard voted her, and to which *he* pledged "the last dollar and the last man"—ground completely identical with the Standard's old secession doctrine. By the way, that exposure has brought out one honest admission at least, for the Standard now tells of "when we" [the Standard] "abandoned the secession wing of the old Democratic party." One of its strong cards of late has been its abuse of its old secession friends, which we had no reason to care for, since we never belonged to that wing, and do not now.

Of its suppression of our articles for the purpose of misrepresenting us, we have also a notable instance in the present case. We said, in regard to Mr. Fuller,—

"Our choice was governed by one very simple and sufficient consideration: he had served in the army as a private with two of the Editors of this paper, and won their highest regard and esteem during months of such intimate association. This was the turning point which directed our votes, between three candidates, all agreeing with us and all well qualified for a seat in Congress."

The Standard totally ignores all the latter portion of this, by stopping in the middle of a sentence, as follows:

"The Observer confesses that the Editors voted for Mr. Fuller on personal grounds. It says, 'Our choice was governed by one very simple and sufficient consideration: he had served in the army as a private with two of the Editors of this paper, and won their highest regard and esteem during months of such intimate association. This was the turning point which directed our votes.'"

The reader will see that this is not fair dealing on the part of the Standard—it is not honest dealing. It could only perpetrate such a gross fraud by concealing from its readers what we said, and falsifying its pledge to publish it in full.

The Standard says that the Editors of the Observer are "in high favor with the Destructive leaders and the Administration at Richmond." As to "the Destructive leaders," not knowing who they are, we cannot say; but if we are in high favor or any sort of favor with the administration at Richmond, that administration has chosen a strange medium of communication of the fact, for we never heard of it before, and really have no reason to know whether the administration is aware of the existence of any such persons as the Editors of the Observer. So far as we know, neither the administration nor any member of it ever saw or heard of the Observer or its Editors, and we have no concern that they ever should. We support the administration, in the main, not because it favors us or we favor it, but because, like the Standard in 1861, we have great confidence—[the Standard said "entire confidence"]—in its ability, integrity and patriotism; because, as the Standard then said, "we desire to witness no conflict of national parties so long as this war lasts." In brief, if the Standard will turn to its own article of Aug 21, 1861, published in our last, it will find very sufficient reasons why we support the administration, and why the Standard ought also to do so. If by this support we are "doing harm to the Conservative cause," as the Standard says, the Conservative cause is at fault, not we, for we owe all to country, nothing to party, certainly nothing to a party to which we never belonged. But the Standard is mistaken. We are doing no harm to the Conservative cause. The great body of those whom the Standard has hitherto called Conservatives are with Gov. Vance and the Observer seeking the independence of the Confederacy. The only cause harmed by the Observer is that of the Standard's secession party, which has been thoroughly beaten.

The Standard says "the Observer could go out of its own District to assail Mr. Christian, but it had not a word to say in behalf of an intimate friend," meaning Mr. Fuller. Neither statement is true; both are false. If both were true the Standard is perfectly aware that there is no similarity in the cases cited. In *this* district all the candidates agreed with us, and there was no party contest. In Mr. Christian's district, Mr. Ashe agreed with us and Mr. Christian was a member of the Standard's secession party.

The Standard says of Messrs. Gilmer and Fuller:

"Nine-tenths of those who voted for these gentlemen are as anxious for an honorable peace as we" [the Standard] "are, and we entertain no doubt that Messrs. Gilmer and Fuller will do all in their power to carry out the will of their constituents."

No doubt of the fact. The Standard might have said ten-tenths instead of nine-tenths. We trust and believe that there is not a human being in North Carolina, man, woman or child, that is not as anxious as the Standard for an honorable peace; but very few of them, we hope, —certainly not Mr. Gilmer or Mr. Fuller,—are for a separate peace between North Carolina and the United States, or for "the Union as it was."

The Standard calls upon us for the proof that it and its party expect to put up a candidate against Governor Vance next Summer. The proof is furnished in the denunciations of Gov. Vance as a "tuft-cat" by the friends of the Standard in the West. The Standard denies that it expects to do so. Very well; we hope it will not change its mind before next Summer, as it has changed in regard to President Davis and his administration. Already the Standard says, "*If* Gov. Vance will" do so and so, "we expect to support him." Straws!

The Standard says, the Observer is no friend of Gov. Vance, notwithstanding its professions. We are not aware that we have made any "professions." Such is not our habit. Whether we have been the Governor's friend, the public and the Governor know quite as well as the Standard, and will doubtless be more candid in the expression of their knowledge. It is facetious enough to say, that it, the Observer, cannot be Gov. Vance's friend "and retain the support, which is now its main dependence, of the Destructives." The Observer's main dependence!! That is a good joke.

One word more. The Standard "ventures to assert" something very dark about Gov. Graham and Governor Vance, and says it is "not shooting in the dark. The Observer will understand us." Speak it out plainly and like a man, and then we will understand you; and if you speak the truth, which is not likely, we will frankly admit. If not, we will expose the error.

SELF CONDEMNED.—We continue our "Elegant Extracts from the Raleigh Standard of 1861. They are exceedingly rich.

If ever there was a case of self condemnation it is that of the Standard as we have exposed it.

In 1861, its Editor voted the State into the war and into the Southern Confederacy, and pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain that war and that Confederacy. In 1863, he is the leader of a party intent upon getting North Carolina to negotiate for a peace for herself without including her sister States; and ridicules and denounces those who pledged "the last dollar and the last man"—that is, himself.

In 1861, the Standard had "entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism" of the Confederate Administration, which it pronounced "eminently successful," and nominated President Davis for re-election. In 1863, it is a bitter opponent of President Davis and the Administration, and denounces all that it then praised.

In 1861, it was determined to have no party, so long as this war lasts. In 1863, it is at the head of a so-called "peace party," whose "refreshing" resolutions are hailed with joy by the yankees and encourage them to new efforts for our subjugation—or rather, as they conclude from the resolutions of the Standard's friends, for our liberation from "Jeff Davis's military tyranny."

In 1861, it approved of the secret sessions of Congress. In 1863, that is one of the chief causes of complaint by its party against Congress.

In 1861, it urged the people to pay their taxes "promptly and cheerfully." In 1863, it told President Davis that he could get no tithe tax from North Carolina unless an obnoxious collector were removed.

In 1861, it said, that "he who would encourage our deadly enemies in the effort they are making to trample us down and destroy us, deserves to die a traitor's death." In 1863, it is at the head of a party which *has* so encouraged our deadly enemies, and prints articles millions of which are circulated as campaign documents by the Northern Black Republicans, as the Standard knows.

In 1862, it said that "the war shall be waged with renewed vigor, *and waged until the separation of the Southern from the Northern States shall be complete and final.*" In 1863, it is for an armistice, and for stopping the war before any such complete and final separation.

In 1861, it said the South could make no overtures, for they would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. In 1863, it shows that sign of weakness and fear by proposing to make overtures, even overtures by those who have no authority and no power to make them.

In 1861, it said it was as little as the South could do to fight just so long as the foot of a single enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States. In 1863, it uses the presence of the enemy on our soil as a discouragement against further fighting.

And so on, *ad infinitum*. And it is the Observer which has "changed its coat," is it?

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—At a meeting of farmers in Edgecombe county, arrangements were made to provide for the necessities of the needy, and committees of three citizens in each of the nineteen Districts in the county were appointed to carry into effect the following resolution and agreement:

Resolved, That we, the farmers and producers of Edgecombe county, do pledge ourselves to sell to the families of our volunteers and soldiers of small means, who are not entitled to receive any assistance from the committee of relief of the county, the amounts subscribed against our several names, at the following prices, to wit: Corn at five dollars per barrel, pork at fifteen cents per pound, bacon at thirty cents per pound, and shoe leather at two dollars per pound, to be paid for in Confederate currency.

This is genuine liberality, if it be carried into effect, as we are inclined to think it will be in Edgecombe, notwithstanding it is said that somewhat similar pledges in a number of the wealthiest counties in Virginia are not worth the paper they were written on.

From the Front.—Gen. Vance's forces have been down in Tennessee during the past week. He had a pretty severe skirmish with the enemy near Parrottsville, one day last week, losing one man killed, and two or three wounded. He emptied several yankee saddles.

Gen. Vance has been helping the Tennessee Unionists to gather their hog crop. Nearly a thousand fat hogs have been driven out. Some of them have passed here, *en route* to the great Confederate smoke house.

Asheville News.

From the Valley.—By a private letter from the Valley, we learn that Maj Robert White, of Imboden's command, had a fight a few days since, with about 700 yankee cavalry, with 2 pieces of artillery, and killed 7, wounded 18 and captured 11. He had about 200 men, with 2 pieces of artillery, and lost 1 officer and 8 privates captured, and 1 man slightly wounded.

Richmond Whig, 24th.

Arrival of Confederate Surgeons.—The Confederate surgeons, long expected from the North, arrived yesterday afternoon, at City Point, 127 in number.

Richmond Examiner, 24th.

MARRIED,

At Edinboro', Montgomery county, on the 15th inst., by E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SCARBOROUGH to Miss PARTHENIA CAROLINE MORTON, daughter of Dominick Morton, Esq., all of Montgomery county.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. B. T. Brown, Mr. W. D. STYRON, of Wilmington, and Miss E. LOUISA WESTERVELT, of Cheraw, S. C.

In Sampson county, N. C., on the 22d Nov., 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph D. Parker, by Rev. L. Culoreth, H. H. COBB, Esq., to Miss SARAH E. PARKER, all of Sampson.

Run the Blockade!

W. MacINTYRE

Is opening to-day and offers for sale:

2 CASES CALICOES, 3,360 yds;
2 Cases English Shirtings, 3,640 yds;
1 Case Pillow Case Cottons, 2000 yds:
1 Case Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, 225 dozen;
1 Case French Drab Hats, 20 dozen.

Nov. 18, 1863. 81-5w*5t

Valuable River Plantation for Lease.

THE subscribers offer to lease, for one or more years, that VALUABLE FARM, known as the "*Aska Plantation*," lying on the Cape Fear River, 9 miles above Fayetteville. The Farm contains 800 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under fence—all BOTTOM LAND and well adapted to corn and small grain. The fences and ditches need some repair. The plantation in the hands of a skillful farmer would probably yield 5000 or 6000 bushels of corn. There are only 2 or 3 small houses on the place besides the cribs and stables. We prefer renting for a portion of the crop. Persons wishing to examine the place will call on us at Fayetteville, or on C. D. Nixon, Esq., at Kingsbury, near the place.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1863. 81*4tpd

Notice to Confederate Tax Payers.

I WILL attend at the following places and times to collect the Confederate Tax in Randolph County, viz:

Capt E B Branson's on	Monday 30th Nov't
Geo W Dorsett's	Tuesday 1st Dec'r
J Cheek's	Wednesday 2d "
Dr T D Winslow's	Thursday 3d "
Franklinsville	Friday 4th "
Burgess's Mill	Saturday 5th "
Mcswain's	Monday 7th "
New Salem	T

A CAMPAIGN IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

FOR THE OBSERVER

CAMP WATEREE MOUNTED RIFLES,
FOOT OF PARIS MOUNTAIN, Greenville Dist., S. C.,
Nov. 21, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Our troop, "Wateree Mounted Rifles," Capt. E. M. Boykin commanding, left camp on the 3d inst., under orders to report to Gen. Vance. We arrived at his headquarters at Marshall, Madison Co., N. C., on the right bank of the French Broad river, on the 6th, and immediately received orders to prepare three days rations, and be ready to march next morning.

At eight o'clock, A. M. of the 7th, Gen. Vance at the head of our troops, two companies of Mounted men from Camp Vance, a Co. of Mounted men from the adjoining counties of Haywood, Buncombe and Henderson, and a detachment of 15 or 18 of Morgan's men, who escaped when their leader was captured, and were sent to Gen. Vance from Richmond, marched down the river, and crossed at Warm Springs. Here we took a road which turned to the left, and wound by a rough and circuitous route over the range known as the Iron or Great Smokey Mountains. These Mountains are very tall and rugged, and along their base, where the limpid streamlets foam and dash into spray among the rocks, and the road winds its difficult way, are densely and darkly grown with the beautiful mountain laurel, and the sombre, melancholy pine. The silence which reigns like a spell of enchantment over their craggy and cavernous sides, and upon their lofty tops, adds to the wildness and sublimity of the scenery. After crossing the mountains, our road again came back to the left bank of the French Broad, not far from the Tennessee line. It seems that Gen. Vance had received information before leaving Marshall, that a Co. of renegade Tennesseeans were quartered in a brick church, about eight miles below. We were told by the people that they were still at the church, and expected in another hour's ride to make many of them bite the soil they had betrayed. But alas! for military plans, and human expectations, we learned when within a mile of the church, that they had left in haste, that very morning! We were now in a land teeming with abundance—the land as it has been called, of "hog and hominy," whose rich valleys were groaning with grain, and whose hillsides and pastures were covered with cattle. We took quarters in the church, picketed our horses to the fence, and gathered corn for them from the surrounding fields. Gen. Vance sent out several small parties, one of which went to the house of the tory Captain and brought off several fine horses and mules. Another met a member of the company armed with rifle and pistol, on his way to join his worthy comrades, and "took him in out of the wet," as the boys say. It seems that he had a short furlough to steal him a horse, as the horse was claimed next day, and restored to its owner. He was recognized by some of the citizens as a thief and a murderer.

On the morning of the 8th, we collected a drove of fine hogs, and carried them back near the N. C. line, where we bivouacked for the night. On the next day men were detailed to carry the hogs on, and Gen. Vance taking the rest of us, proceeded down the river, and crossed 6 or 8 miles below, at a very rocky and dangerous ford. We then took the road from Parottsville, Tennessee. Our route lay over a high, hilly country, and the day was extremely cold—some snow falling. We marched silently along, the doors of most of the houses being closed as we passed. Occasionally, women could be seen staring curiously at us from the middle of the room, or from a window, seeming not to be willing for us to get a look at them. There was little straggling to get apples and butter milk and bread, or "foraging" as we term it, for we instinctively knew that we were in the midst of enemies. One or two ladies gave us a word of cheer and bade us God speed, but more huzzaed for Lincoln. The men were mostly "mum"—nothing to say for either party. I imagined that they would have preferred to cheer for Abe Davis, or Jeff. Lincoln, rather than commit themselves either for Jeff. Davis, or Abe Lincoln.

We charged into the little village of Parrottsville about 1 o'clock, hoping to capture a few Yanks, but found it evacuated. We then took the road for Warrensburg, Tenn., and reached the Nollechucky about sundown; we dodged about a little through the fields, crossing the river twice; once at a private ford, shown us by a negro, and stopped to prepare something to eat, near the house of a Capt. Nelson of the Confederate Army, some six or eight miles from Midway, on the Virginia and East Tenn. R. R., and about the same distance from Greenville. Capt. Nelson was absent in the army, but his wife and family entertained us the best they could, giving many of us a good supper. We were told here that Burnside's army was encamped from Midway to Morristown. We kept a sharp lookout here, knowing that we were surrounded by Unionists, and left at 3 o'clock A. M. for Newport. The morning was extremely cold, and the ride severe, our beards and mustaches becoming stiff with ice deposited from our breath. We crossed the river at day light, and halted at Newport. Here we found some friends, the warmest of whom were young ladies. Bacon was selling in this vicinity for 12½ cents per pound, and corn at 50 cents per bushel in "greenbacks." Within a mile of Newport, we got about five hundred hogs, all of which the Yanks were expecting to get at their convenience. We drove them on up the river, but made little progress that day—the evening being consumed in ferrying and swimming the hogs over the river. We bivouacked at nightfall near the house of an old Mr. Huff, who had a son Captain in the Federal, and a grandson Captain in the Confederate army.

On the morning of the 11th we were proceeding leisurely up the right bank of the French Broad, inwardly felicitating ourselves that we had escaped with our rich booty from the very jaws of the lion, when a courier with "panting steed" overtook us, and informed us that a party of the enemy's cavalry had come up with eight or ten of Morgan's men, driving about 100 hogs, had captured them, together with two of the men, and were pushing on after us. Gen. Vance gave the order to right-about wheel, and with a flourish of his pistol, and a cheer for "Buncombe and South Carolina," led us back at a brisk gallop to meet them. We made many inquiries from citizens on the road as we went back, as to the whereabouts of the enemy, but received little information; some withholding it because they were enemies, others no doubt from fear. At length, when within three or four miles of Newport, we saw a woman running meeting us. When questioned as to where the enemy was, she replied that she could not say, but that "she did not like to be between two fires." A few hundred yards further on, at a sharp turn of the road, on top of a hill, our advance guard found themselves suddenly confronting them, and within twenty steps of the head of their column. We fired into them, and at the same time the officer at the head of their column fired his pistol straight up into the air. They then wheeled and fled, jumping the fence on the side of the opposite hill, and deploying to the right behind a cross fence, in the edge of a [illegible]. All this time our advance guard, and [illegible] had come up in the road from the [illegible] were sending minnie balls after them as [illegible] sound. Others in the rear leaped the [illegible] right and [illegible] on the brow of [illegible] saw a sharp [illegible] of half an [illegible] Yanks posted be[illegible] the fence, and we deployed in an open field, in the road, and behind a house, fifty yards down the hill on the left. We were driving the Yanks, many of them having left the woods, and taken to the corn-fields beyond, when to my great surprise the order was given to fall back. I learn that Gen. Vance had information that there was a party of the enemy's cavalry on another road, which he thought would make an attempt to cut us off, and for this reason he deemed it prudent to fall back. Moreover his object was accomplished, the advance of the enemy checked, and time given to get the hogs back under protection of his infantry and artillery at Paint Rock. Scarcely a dozen men beside Capt. Boykin's troop were engaged, most of the men from the other companies being detailed to drive hogs. We numbered in all not exceeding 60 men, and retired from the field in perfect order, with the loss of one man mortally wounded and left upon the field, and another severely, though not dangerously wounded. We also lost one horse killed and four wounded.

From the best information we could get, the enemy numbered about 150, and lost 3 killed, and 5 or 6 wounded. We felt relieved when we passed Paint Rock about nine o'clock at night, and found our infantry gathered around a blazing fire at "Chimney Corner," at the prospect of having somebody to watch while we took a good night's rest. For four nights we had scarcely taken the saddles from our horses, and snatched only a few moments of hurried sleep, with our accoutrements on, and our rifles in our hands. We secured near nine hundred hogs, and about 30 head of horses for the Confederate Army. Gen. Vance gave the "Waterees" an order, neatly complimenting them for "gallantry in action, and promptness in the regular routine of duty." By his affability and kindness he won our esteem, and we unanimously pronounce him a *gentleman*.

"JERRY."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAIR HAVEN, N. C., Nov. 12, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: In your Observer of the 9th you seem to complain of high prices and scarcity of provision. I do not think this a very good time to complain, unless we complain at every thing and every body, and all rub out and begin anew, and do better. Everything that we buy is high, and nearly every body is trying to make what he can by the war, and do the best he can for himself, let what will become of others, and has forgotten, or never knew, the meaning of the Apostle Paul, where he said "Let not every man seek his own but each his brother's good." What a happy people we should be if we were all of this stamp. Lincoln with all his hordes, backed by the devil with all his host, could never overcome us. Your remarks were all good, and I hope they may do good; but I am afraid that our complaints are encouragements to the enemy that they will soon whip us out, or starve us out. I much regret the complaint made about the tithing law, which I think is one of the most righteous laws ever enacted by men. I see no danger of starving or even suffering about here, if people will do right; in fact the poorer class of the people has been better off for breadstuffs during this war than I ever knew them, and I know of a number of poor men that have put up stills during this war, and some of late, to make money and get rich. I hope there will be no serious suffering or starving with any of our people in any part of the Confederacy. We ought to consider ourselves at present all as one, and if necessary for a season have all things in common. I have never been rich, nor over-much righteous, and I have nothing to glory of in this respect; but can only glory in my infirmities and losses and crosses; in this respect I have well nigh surpassed any man.

But to the point: while every county is providing for the families of their brave soldiers, and perhaps none more than you, as the people of Fayetteville don't make wheat, I propose to be one of one hundred men that will deliver in Fayetteville between this and Christmas, one barrel of flour each, making 100 barrels in all, free of any charge, to be divided among the families of soldiers and others in or about town, as a committee of your town may see fit. This can all be easily done, and no body hurt, and if we die in the act it will be in a good cause. I shall send my barrel in a few days, marked E. J. Hale, for division. HARRIS TYSOR.

The barrel of flour arrived before Mr. Tysor's letter, and was acknowledged in the Observer of the 19th inst.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, George W. Wilson, aged 27 years. Thus ended earth with this good and brave soldier, after fighting many hard battles and enduring all that is the lot of the faithful soldier. He was a dutiful son and ever until the day of his death helped his aged father with all his means. Duty always—desertion never, was his motto. Would that all would imitate his example.

CUMBERLAND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Private Wm. Green, of Co. F, 56th N. C. T., from Cleveland county, N. C., was killed near Lexington, N. C., on the 20th Nov., 1863, by the accidental discharge of his own gun. The deceased was sent out on a scout on the morning of the 20th with a squad of men looking up deserters, and after halting at a house and going in, he brought the butt of his gun with some force to the floor, when it instantly discharged itself, the ball entering under the chin, ranged upwards and passed through his head. Our friend, Wm. Green, was an excellent soldier, and his melancholy death is lamented by all his comrades in-arms. He was polite, generous and brave; full of life and spirit; ever cheerful and ready to do his duty. He leaves a wife and child, and many friends to mourn his unfortunate death. B. F. G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the residence of his mother in this county, Mr. Joseph G. Thagard, in his 29th year. The deceased had been a member of the Baptist Church for ten years. He volunteered about two years ago and performed his duty as such until about two months ago, when he was attacked with chronic diarrhœa and placed in a hospital at Lynchburg where he obtained a furlough, and got home on the 7th of this month, where he lingered, often conversing with friends on the subject of death, telling them that he was prepared and willing to die at any time, and on the 18th he died in the full triumph of a christian faith. P. P. R.,

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

AURORA LODGE, No. 33, A. F. M., Oct. 31, 1863.

At a regular communication of Aurora Lodge, held this day at their Hall, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Again our ranks have been invaded by the hand of death. Our much esteemed brother and Worshipful Master, ALEXANDER L. MCCORMAC, has been suddenly taken from our midst. He was no common man; as a citizen he was universally beloved wherever he was known, being ever ready to do all in his power to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived. With reference to the loss sustained in the family circle it would be needless to speak, the manner in which he provided for the comfort of his family, the bliss which clustered around his home, the sorrow which fills the hearts of his disconsolate family and relatives all concur in showing that their loss is irreparable.

As a brother he may well be said to have been the brightest star in our galaxy. He had filled the office of Worshipful Master in this Lodge for several years in a manner which did credit to himself and honor to the fraternity. But notwithstanding all these things an all-wise Providence has willed his death and although our hearts are made sad by the event, it becomes us humbly and reverenatly to submit to the decree. In the fulfilment of duties connected with an appointment conferred upon him by Government, he was overtaken by disease away from home and found it necessary to remain at the house of a friend until death released him from his sufferings. But though away from home he was in the midst of kind friends, where nothing was lacking to administer to his comfort.

In consideration of his many virtues and as a further mark of respect, be it therefore Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our highly esteemed brother and W. M., this Ledge has sustained a loss which time cannot supply, and the community deprived of a most useful and valued citizen

Resolved, 2d, That in respect to the memory of our departed brother the Lodge be draped in mourning, and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 3d, That a blank page in our record book be inscribed to his memory.

Resolved, 4th, That as a mark of our sympathy for them, a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, 5th, That these proceedings be published in the Charleston Mercury, Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian.

J. J. HERNDON, W. M.

J. A. MCRAE, Sec'y.

THE 28TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

The 28th Regiment N. C. Troops, organized at "Camp Fisher," near High Point, N. C., on the 21st Sept. 1861, for twelve months. Lieut. Col. James H. Lane on the 1st November, was elected Colonel; Capt. Thomas L. Lowe Lt. Colonel, and Capt. Richard E. Reeves, Major.

The Regiment numbered about 900 men at the time of its organization.

On the 30th Sept. the regiment left its first camp, and under command of Lt. Col. Lowe was transported to Wilmington N. C., at which city it arrived on the 1st October, went into camp near the city on the Goldsboro' Railroad, and was incorporated into Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Anderson's command. Col. Lane arrived on the 1st of October and took command of the Regiment. Here the men built handsome barracks, and here they underwent the drill and discipline that was necessary to prepare them for a more active service. Here the regiment did post duty and guarded the railroad bridges to the Virginia line. At this camp seven companies of the ten reorganized for "three years or the war," in Feb. 1862. Newbern was attacked, and the 28th Regiment was ordered to that point. Lt. Col. Lowe, in command, embarked his men on the train the 13th March, '62, and reached Newbern the 14th, only in time to assist in covering the rear of our discomfited troops. He, with Gen. Branch's Brigade, then fell back to Kinston, N. C. Whilst in this vicinity, the 28th Regiment became a part of Gen. Branch's Brigade.

On the 12th April, 1862, the regiment reorganized for the war, and, having received many recruits, it was about 1250 strong. Col. Lane and Lt. Col. Lowe were re-elected to their former positions by acclamation, and Capt. Sam D. Lowe of Co. C, was elected Major.

Branch's Brigade was ordered to Virginia. The 28th Regiment took the cars at Kinston on the 2d May, with 1199 men for duty, arrived at Rapidan Station, Va., the 6th, where it did picket duty. The Regiment then returned to Gordonsville, the 15th, and marched through Madison C. H., several miles above that place, on the Robinson river, as was the report, to join Gen. Ewell, then at New Market in the Valley. An order recalled the Brigade to Hanover C. H., where the 28th Regiment fought its first battle on the 27th May, 1862, with heavy loss. The Regiment here was cut off from the Brigade and was engaged with Gens. Martindale's and Butterfield's Brigades for over four hours, inflicting greater loss than it did receive, executing one of the most difficult retreats of the war. Here began a series of engagements in which this command bore an active part. After a short respite, it opened the battles in front of Richmond, it being the first Brigade to cross the Chickahominy on the 26th June, on which day it fought at Mechanicsville, on the 28th at Cold Harbor, on the 30th at Frazier's Farm, and at Malvern Hill on the 1st July, 1862.

After these exhausting battles, the troops were allowed time to rest; the 28th, with the other regiments of this Brigade, going into camp below Richmond, till the 29th of July, when it took up the line of march, which ended in the Cedar Run battle—the Reg't bearing a conspicuous part in the action, 9th August. On the 20th August the Brigade, now in the command of the immortal Jackson, whom it followed the remainder of the hero's life, began the famous march to Pope's rear, encountering heavy shelling at Warrenton Springs the 24th August, and meeting the enemy at Manassas Junction, on the 27th August, had a short fight at that place; on the 28th, 29th, and 30th at "Manassas Plains," and at "Ox Hill" on the 1st September—the 28th Regiment fought in all these battles, led in each of them by Col. Lane, whose cool courage on all occasions is proverbial with the brigade.

After the battle of Ox Hill, the troops moved towards the Potomac. The 28th Reg't crossed at Edward's Ferry on the Potomac River on the 5th Sept., marched to Frederick, Md., the 6th, then turned across the Blue Ridge, recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport on the 11th Sept., and formed in the line of battle investing Harper's Ferry on the 13th—participated in the capture of the place on the 15th Sept., crossed into Maryland a second time at Shepardstown on the 17th, and took an active part in the battle of Sharpsburg the same day. Maj. Montgomery was in command here, Col. Lane was in command of the Brigade after the fall of Gen. Branch. As our army fell back, the 28th Reg't crossed the Potomac on the 19th Sept. at Shepardstown, forming a part of the rear guard of the entire army of Northern Virginia, and was in the gallant charge on the 20th which drove the enemy's troops, which had followed our army to the South bank, back into the Potomac. Branch's Brigade (at and after the battle of Sharpsburg, commanded by Col. Lane,) was quiet in camp near Bunker Hill, Va., after the Maryland campaign, its numbers very much reduced, the 28th regiment numbering 150 men until the 15th October; when the command was ordered to move up to Hagersville and destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was most effectually done, after which the Brigade returned to Bunker Hill the 22d October. Various moves were made near Charlestown and Snicker's Gap and Camp Lee, near Winchester, and on the 22d Nov 1862, the Brigade commanded by Gen. Lane (Col. Lane had been promoted to Brig. General) commenced the long march to Fredericksburg, and arrived in time to meet Burnside at that town. In the great battle of the 13th Dec. 1862, the 28th regiment fought nobly and suffered severely. The army immediately went into winter quarters after this victory, Gen. Lane's Brigade at Camp Gregg, 10 miles below Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock.

The winter passed. The 29th April, 1863, found the Brigade marching to Chancellorsville, to a victory which the 28th Regiment contributed largely to win, on the 3d May, losing more heavily than ever in any battle before in killed and wounded. This done, it was marched back to "Camp Gregg," and there remained till the 5th June, 1863. Then the Regiment left the old camp for a destination which proved to be Gettysburg, Pa. Crossing the Potomac for the 5th time, at Shepardstown the 25th June, reached Gettysburg the 1st July and was precipitated upon the heights which rendered the yankee General's position impregnable, losing about two thirds of the entire Regiment in killed and wounded. This fierce and desperate, but unfortunate *charge*, was on the memorable (to North Carolinians) 3d July 1863. In the retreat, the Regiment was engaged in several skirmishes at Hagerstown and Falling Waters, at which point it was the last organized body of troops to cross the Potomac into Virginia, on the 14th July. Without any occurrence of striking importance after the date of those above recorded, the regiment found itself encamped at "Liberty Mills," near Orange C. H., Va., on the 1st day of October, 1863, at which time this record ceases to correspond with the "Roll." The muster rolls of the Regiment footed up at that date an aggregate of about 800.

These notes, though supposed to be accurate, very imperfectly express the sufferings of the Regiment, and the immense value of the services it has rendered in this stupendous war. Forced marches, short rations, often *no* rations for days together, marching over roads knee deep in mud, wading rivers to the armpits, lying in line of battle in snow, rain and hail—add to this the sudden death of best friends, brothers fallen by your side in the strife of deadly conflict—*all* for the boon of Liberty, and then a faint idea only is given of the hardships, privations, bereavements and services suffered and endured by this veteran Regiment.

Volunteer recruits have partially made up the heavy losses of the Regiment—a statement of which less, in every battle, will be appended to the accompanying "Roll." About fifty conscripts have been enrolled in the Regiment.

Very respectfully submitted,
SAM. D. LOWE, Col. 28th N. C. T.

The regiment has had one hundred and three killed on the field and five hundred and thirty-five wounded, besides several who are missing and never have been accounted for.

Whole number of men (including officers)		1568
No of vols. 1505, conscripts 37, substitutes 16,		1568
Died and killed in battle,	429	
Discharged,	129	
Deserted,	36	
Missing,	30	
Dropped from the roll,	4	
Cashiered,	1	
Transferred,	9	
Rejected,	1	
Resigned,	12	
Not elected,	17	
Dismissed,	1	
Total,	723	

Stanly 278, Yadkin 279, Surry 180, Catawba 161, Gaston 158, Montgomery 135, Orange 134, Cleveland 133, Lincoln 28, Cabarrus 14, Forsyth 12, Alamance 10, Mecklenburg 9, Union 7, Rutherford 7, Richmond 4, Rowan 2, Chatham 2, Caldwell 2, Wilkes 2, Burke 1, Rockingham 1, Warren 1, Franklin 1, Guilford 1, South Carolina 3, Virginia 3—Total 1568.

Gen. D. H. Hill.—The following letter from Gen. Cooper to Gen. Hill has found its way into the newspapers:—

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Nov. 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill:—General:—Your letter, of the 13th inst., requesting that a Court of Inquiry may be ordered to investigate your conduct while connected with the army in Tennessee, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. In reply I am instructed to say that after careful consideration of the subject, there does not appear any adequate cause to justify an order for such Court. No charges have been preferred by your Commanding General or others against you, and no complaint even, of your military conduct, has been addressed to the Department. You have been simply relieved from duty at the request of the Commanding General. Your own military experience will readily satisfy you, that the relief of an officer from his command constitutes no ground for a Court of Inquiry, and to allow it to be such could not fail to be prejudicial to the service. Other considerations than those of military delinquency, such as contrariety of views, want of harmony, or the like, may have well induced such application. Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department. No injustice, therefore, is done you, as certainly no reflection on your well earned military reputation is intended by the Department, in declining, from general considerations for the interest of the service, to grant a Court of Inquiry on your application.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp. Gen.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—From the report of the President and Directors and the General Superintendent, we learn that the receipts of the Fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1863, have been as follows:

Through Travel	$449,680 55
Way Travel	144,493 79
Freight and Minor sources	503,792 51
Mails	30,598 45
Total	$1,128,565 30
Expenditures	521,963 53
Net Revenue	606,601 77
Net Revenue previous year	426,351 67
Increase of Net Revenue	$180,250 10

The cost of operating the road, including the cost of two new engines, has been about 46½ *per cent.* of the gross receipts. If the cost of these is excluded, the result will show about 42½ *per cent.* The net receipts, after deducting the amount of interest which has fallen due for the year, show an earning upon the whole cost of the road of $20 59 *per cent.* and upon the capital stock of 46.60 *per cent.*

During the year the Company has made an investment of some $90,000 in Cotton, and its average cost per pound, with all expenses included is about 28½ cents. A sinking fund of $65,000 in Confederate fifteen million loan has been set aside.

The superintendent reports that the track is in good order. Notwithstanding the heavy business done on the Road, and the large number of trains run, both regular and irregular, but one accident of a serious nature has occurred.—*Wil. Journal.*

Vote of the First Congressional District.—We are under obligations to a friend for the official vote of the 1st District, which we give below. There were no returning officers from Gates, Currituck, Pasquotank, Washington and Tyrrell. The vote of those counties, as far as ascertained, was 97 for Smith, 49 for Warren, 1 for Henry, and 53 for Stark:

	Smith.	Warren.	Henry.	Stark.
Bertie,	135	135	146	17
Hertford,	279	46	9	16
Northampton,	309	176	8	14
Martin,	167	88		361
Chowan,	48	82		21
Perquimens,	49	80		
Camden,	23			1
	1,010	557	163	430

Raleigh Standard.

Persimmon Seed as a Substitute for Coffee.—We have seen and tasted some coffee made from the seed of persimmons. The difference beween it and genuine Mocha is hardly perceptible. The gentleman who favored us with the sample says there is no difficulty in the way of preparing the seeds, as it is only necessary to roast them in the usual manner. The experiment is worth a trial. Of course cream is necessary to give the decoction a good flavor.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Conscription of Factory Operatives.—We learn that the War Department has decided against those taken as conscripts from the Orange Factory, on the ground that the company have exacted more than seventy-five per cent. profit, in violation of the act of Congress.—*Ral. State Journal.*

Retribution.—Maj. Exell, of Kirby Smith's staff, who has just arrived from beyond the Mississippi, furnishes the Brandon Republican with the following statement:

The yankee Gen. Blount issued an order some time since calling upon all loyal citizens to aid the soldiers in capturing the rebel Quantrell and his band of outlaws, and ordering Quantrell to be hung as soon as captured. Quantrell heard of the order, and laid a trap for the capture of Blount. He had but a short time to wait, when the yankee scoundrel and his staff and body guard stepped into the snare set for them. One mulatto boy is all that is now living to tell the tale of their capture.

OUR PRISONERS IN FORT DELAWARE.

We had a visit on Saturday from a Confederate soldier, who arrived in Richmond the day before, having made his escape from Fort Delaware on the 31st of September.

When our informant was imprisoned on the Island in July, there were over 10,000 prisoners; but at the time he escaped, the number was reduced to 2000.

Two small crackers, a piece of pickled beef, frequently spoilt, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and one-third of a pint of coffee, was the allowance for breakfast. For dinner two crackers, three ounces of meat, and soup, that the prison inspector, himself, declared was nothing but dirty water, and which produced diarrhœa on all who used it. In July and August the drinking water was taken from the Bay, in close proximity to the water-closets. The soup and coffee were prepared from the same water, first pumped into ditches by the prisoners.

The situation of the fort is low and marshy, and that, with bad and insufficient food, neglect and cruel treatment, produced a great amount of sickness and death. In answer to the protests of our Government, Gen. Schœpf, who commands the post, stated that from the 1st July to the 19th of August 1863, the number of deaths were 180. Our informant, who is a very intelligent gentleman, says the number who died during the period specified by Schœpf, was between *eleven* and *twelve hundred*. That from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of October, 1863, he was informed by one of the Federal surgeons, that between *twenty-three* and *twenty-four hundred* prisoners had died. The most fatal diseases were small-pox, diarrhœa, scurvy, and erysipelas. That a great part of the time medicines were not to be procured. The men had no medical attendance except in hospital, and had to lie in barracks until a vacancy occurred in hospital by the death of a patient. In this way from 15 to 25 dead men would be removed of a morning, and the same number of sick and dying taken from the barracks to places made vacant by death.

The principal jailor is a brute by the name of *Wolf*, a Lieutenant. Previous to the war he was a yankee pedlar in Georgia. This drunken beast was in the constant habit, while under the influence of rum, of assaulting and beating the prisoners. He would throw stones, bricks, &c., at them; and if the least resistance was made the guard would shoot them.

Another scoundrel was named *Adam*—a Dutchman—who, for cowardice at the battle of Manassas, was sentenced to Fort Delaware for five years. This fellow had charge of the working parties.

The prisoners were made to work on the defences of the fort, mount guns, repair and clean out the ditches, &c.; and this brutal scoundrel would force them to work, and strike them with a huge bludgeon he carried in his hand.

Rich. Sentinel, 23d.

YANKEE TREATMENT OF NEGROES.—The habitual treatment of the negroes carried off by the yankees, shows that it is not care for that unfortunate race that induces them to seduce them from their masters, but simply hate and envy of the masters. It was so before the war, when there were comparatively few runaways at the North; and it is vastly more so now. Then they were a despised and neglected race, forbidden to enter into most kinds of employment, because they would thereby come in conflict with the right of the whites to earn a living by such employment. Thus they were driven to the worst resorts to make their living, and were generally subjected to all sorts of indignity and suffering. There were exceptions, of course, but this was the rule.

We have just met with the following yankee testimony on the subject of their present treatment, exhibiting the most inhuman and murderous conduct. It is contained in a letter from Wm. D. Butler, a delegate of the United States Christian Commission, to Rev. Dr. W. G. Eliot, respecting the negroes who came into Vicksburg after the surrender of Gen. Pemberton, mostly from beyond Jackson:

"About the 1st of August the military authorities became alarmed lest a pestilence should break out among them and extend to the army. Peremptory orders were issued to at once remove across the river all negroes, of every age and sex, whether sick or well, who were not in some employment.

"One morning I went out to inform a certain Lieutenant W——, who, with an inadequate force, was executing the order, that one of them in the Baptist church was dead, and that another, a woman, was lying behind a fence, dying. He told me that he had detailed for the purpose of removing the negroes, twenty army wagons; that he had hauled them, well, sick and dead, with all their traps, to the river, where he had a steamer to convey them across to a point opposite the lower end of the city; that he had one wagon to haul the dead, and that some days he found as many as twenty; that in one house he found six dead bodies, with living ones sitting and lying around them, apparently unconscious of their situation. Holes were dug on the river's bank and the dead buried. The searching out and removal of these negroes consumed about fifteen or twenty days. About three hundred were thus removed to the low ground opposite Vicksburg, and there left in the weeds without any shelter, under the care of a man who was appointed to organize them into a camp, and separate small pox cases from the rest—in general to do what he could for their relief. He was soon taken sick, and a certain Captain —— was appointed to take charge of all the contrabands in and around Vicksburg. The Captain was soon prostrated by disease, but was at his work again when I left Vicksburg, August 14. Captain —— appointed a chaplain to take charge of those who had been removed from the city, in place of the man who was first appointed. He entered upon his labors, but was soon prostrated with disease. The Chaplain told me that these negroes had suffered and were still suffering untold want and wretchedness; that nearly 400 had died since he had taken charge of them; that from 16 to 20 die daily. Sometimes they would crawl off into the weeds and die, where their bodies would be found only by the stench which arose from their decay. That there was no white man with them but a nephew of his; that rations were furnished them by the Government, but sometimes he had difficulty in getting them over the river; that ones they were five days without receiving any food, and the negroes in their despair threatened to kill him, thinking the fault was his. He also stated that they had no tents or shelter except brush to shield them from the sun, or storm, or dews of night.

"Captain A—— stated to me that there were in his camp 2,000, at Young's Point 3,551, on Papaw Island, where he proposed gathering most of them, 2,300; and on Black's plantation, on the Yazoo, 2,400—in all over 16,000. One morning I went among the wretched masses where they were hauled to the bank of the river, preparatory to being sent across. I tried in vain to find some women who were able to work, as we wished their labor at our house. All were either sick or taking care of the sick. I saw nothing but one sad scene of misery.

Photographs of the moon three feet in diameter, have been taken by professor Draper of New York, which represent that orb on a scale of seventy miles to the inch. It is magnified to three hundred times the size of the moon, and shows distinctly the volcanic action on it with the streams of lava traced down the sides of the mountains.

WAR NEWS

From Gen. Bragg's Army.—RICHMOND, Nov 25.—The following has been received this morning:—

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 24.—To Gen. S Cooper:—We have had a prolonged struggle for Lookout Mountain to-day, and sustained considerable loss in one division. Elsewhere the enemy has only manœuvred for position.

BRAXTON BRAGG

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department to night:—

CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 25.—*Gen. S. Cooper:*—After several unsuccessful assaults on our lines to day the enemy carried the left centre about 4 o'clock. The whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder. The right maintained its ground, repelling every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point. BRAXTON BRAGG

ATLANTA, Nov. 26, 1863.—The news from our army is conflicting. It is believed that our troops are still falling back. No train has arrived since morning. Every preparation has been made in the hospitals to receive our wounded, but none has yet come.

The Intelligencer's correspondent has returned from the front and furnishes the following: The enemy, after a desperate and bloody struggle, gained Craven's House on the northern slope of Lookout. Walthall's brigade suffered severely, holding two divisions in check, and a large portion of it was captured. Stevenson's division occupied the crest of the mountain. The assault was continued by moonlight until midnight, the enemy suffered severely, and ours gradually retiring at daylight. Yesterday ours retired from Lookout Mountain to Mission Ridge. Seven regiments of the enemy's cavalry were ferried across the Tennessee at the mouth of the Chickamauga on the evening of the 24th. Sherman's corps being on this side, attacked Wright's brigade, which withdrew after a sharp contest. The enemy's cavalry raided within four miles of Chickamauga on the night of the 24th, burning 22 wagons, and then proceeded on the Georgia and East Tennessee road. The third day of the battle commenced yesterday morning on our left and centre. After several assaults, our lines gave way, falling back in some confusion. On our right Sherman was repulsed four times with great slaughter and driven across the river, we burning his pontoons. The fight yesterday was terrible and desperate, and probably the heaviest during the war. The enemy's loss was unusually great, and ours severe. It is reported that 500 of the enemy's cavalry have come through Igos Gap, 18½ miles from Dalton. Our forces are falling back to Chickamauga.

ATLANTA, Nov. 26.—The trains from the front come full of yankee prisoners. No wounded have come yet.

Burning of a Federal Transport.—MOBILE, Nov. 26.—New Orleans papers say that the Federal transport Tecumseh, with Cotton, Sugar, and Molasses, was destroyed by fire near Baton Rouge on the 15th inst. The vessel and cargo were valued at $300,000.

Our Guerillas at Work.—A special despatch to the Mobile Register, dated Oxford, Miss., Nov. 14, says the guerillas burned the steamer Allen Collier a few days ago, loaded with cotton, made the officers and crew prisoners, and captured a gunboat, captain and thirty thousand dollars in greenbacks on her.

The Yankees are certainly having a joyous time in the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Returned to Service.—The operations of Gen. Pillow's bureau have returned to the service for the months of September and October, from Alabama and Mississippi, 26,000 men in infantry and cavalry.

Re-elected Senators.—Hon. Jas. M. Baker from Florida, and Hon. H. V. Johnson from Ga.

LIST OF CHARGES FOR PASSENGERS.

ON and after Monday next the following rates of Passage will be charged:

DOWN.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$20 00
" " " Elizabeth,	10 00
" " " White Hall,	13 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	14 00
" " " All points below,	20 00

SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$10 00
" " " Elizabeth,	5 00
" " " Whitehall,	7 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	8 00
" " " All points below,	10 00

UP.

From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$20 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	9 00
" " " White Hall,	11 00
" " " Elizabeth,	13 00
" " " Prospect Hall,	15 00
" " " All points above,	20 00

SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.

From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$10 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	6 00
" " " White Hall,	7 00
" " " All points above,	10 00

☞ Second Class or Deck Passengers must stay on lower deck or pay full price, or same as First Class.

☞ An extra charge will be made for Way Passengers getting into Berths during day time, and for occupying a Berth with their boots or shoes on, at the discretion of the Captain.

J. A. WORTH, for C. F. St'm B't Co.
R. M. ORRELL, for St'rs Kate and Sun.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 23, 1863. 84-tiJ

Confederate Tax Lists.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for the County of Cumberland will meet the Tax-payers at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the value of "Neat Cattle," horses and mules, and also to receive the lists of "tax in kind" from such as have not listed.

Fayetteville—At the office of A. M. Campbell, on Monday and Tuesday Nov. 23d and 24th.

Black River—At A. R. Smith's, on Wednesday, Nov. 25th.

Flea Hill—At John McPhail's, Tauesday, Nov. 26th.
Lock's Creek—At Joseph Cade's, Friday, Nov. 27th.
Cedar Creek—At B. Culbreth's, Saturday, Nov. 28th.
Rockfish and Gray's Creek—At H. McNeill's on Monday, Nov. 30th.
Quewhiffle—At Peter Monroe's, Thursday, Dec. 3d.
Seventy-First—At David Gillis's, Friday, Dec. 4th.
Carver's Creek—At D. McKinnon's, Saturday, Dec. 5th.

The following extract from a letter of Hon. Thompson Allen, Commissioner of Taxes, explains what is meant by "Neat Cattle"

"Your letter of the 30th has been received, and I have to reply that the Tax under Section 12 does include milch cows and all other cattle of the Kine or Bovine species. This is construed to be the meaning of the term "Neat Cattle." Oxen actually used in producing the crops which are taxed in kind are not subject to the Tax."

S. T. HAWLEY,
A. M. CAMPBELL, } Asses'rs.

Nov. 11, 1863.

I WILL attend with the Assessors, at the above named places, for the purpose of collecting the Tax on Neat Cattle, horses and mules. Persons who fail to att

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

THE DEFEAT IN TENNESSEE.—The accounts from Bragg's and Longstreet's armies are exceedingly meagre and unreliable, except as to the undoubted fact that the former has suffered a defeat and been forced back. It is quite possible, and we hope true, that he has inflicted more loss on the enemy than he has himself sustained. It seems that the enemy did not pursue. But still it is a *defeat* and a misfortune. As to Longstreet, the story of his having captured Knoxville with Burnside and 7,000 Yankees, is manifestly untrue. There is a later rumor that he has "escaped" into Virginia; that Grant had been able to spare Sherman with his 15 or 20,000 men, to follow at the heels of Longstreet and oblige him to raise the siege of Knoxville and get out of the way, as rapidly as possible, of the combined forces of Burnside and Sherman. That such a movement had been made by Sherman, "P. W. A." says, in a letter of the 22d inst., there was reason to believe.

We can hardly indulge in any remarks upon these unfortunate events, in the present state of uncertainty as to their full extent and effect. But will content ourselves for the present with endorsing the firm and hopeful conclusions of the Richmond Whig, that this is no time for quarreling about Gen Bragg's capacity, but rather "let us give all possible encouragement to the gallant army at Chickamauga—back them up, support them, strengthen them, cheer them with all that busy hands and grateful voices can accomplish. By hook or by crook we must beat back the invader. We have done it before, and, by God's help, we will surely do it again. Let us bend every energy to that end."

SUPPOSED BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.—It is believed that a battle has taken place, or is now going on, between Lee's and Meade's armies. We have a strong confidence in a favorable result.

A FALSE REPORT.—On yesterday there came a verbal report from Warsaw, that a fight was going on at Kinston, in this State. But we learn by a gentleman who left Raleigh yesterday, that nothing had been heard of such a fight. Of course the story is untrue.

FIRE.—On Friday last the Kerosene Oil Factory in this place took fire, and owing to the inflammable character of the material, all that was destructible about it was speedily destroyed. The loss is not very heavy, but it will occasion considerable delay in getting into full operation. Fortunately, all the refined oil had been sold and sent off before the fire broke out.

The Fire Company of Capt. Charles R. Banks and its excellent Engine were very promptly on the spot, but of course could do nothing more than help to extinguish the flames of the charred and burning timbers and wood. Their efforts merited and received the thanks of the proprietors.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—In the beginning of the war the yankees refused to exchange prisoners—they would not so far recognize the Confederacy. But after a while the friends of the prisoners in our hands became so clamorous that the government did not dare longer to maintain that absurd position, so cruel to its own soldiers as well as to ours. It backed out and the exchanges went on till they secured some thousands of our men by the capture of Vicksburg, when the idea occurred to the cunning Lincoln, that if he could capture all our men and hold them, we should have nobody left to fight and subjugation would be the result. That plan appears to work badly else; for, though the whole yankee nation don't care a button about the thousands of Irish and Dutch whom we hold as prisoners, there are yet mixed up with them a few natives whose friends are not to be put off with such heartless treatment, and they are now making themselves heard through the papers, so that we predict it will not be long before the exchanges are resumed. So may it be, for we have many gallant men who are pining in the noisome yankee prisons and who are needed at home to strike with redoubled energy for their country—an energy infused by the recollection of the cruelties practised on them while prisoners.

YANKEE TREATMENT OF A PRISONER.—The yankees appear to have a brutal spite against Lieut. Glassell, of the Confederate Navy, who was captured in Charleston harbor after his attempt to blow up the frigate Ironsides with a torpedo. When brought to the Marshal's office in New York, he was ironed and carried to the county jail. After his examination he was again ironed and carried to Fort Lafayette, where he is held as a prisoner. He was the inventor of the torpedo, superintended its construction, and headed the expedition to apply it to its purpose of destruction. The unnecessary indignity put upon him, by handcuffing a solitary prisoner whilst in their undisputed possession, is another indication that his attempt upon the Ironsides was to a serious degree successful. But the low malignity that could visit his gallant conduct with such indignities, instead of admiring him for it, is worthy of the yankee nation.

BLESSED INSTITUTION.—There is a Way-Side Home and Hospital in Columbia, S. C., at which over 30,000 soldiers have been fed and lodged free of expense to them or to the government. It is all done by the Ladies of that city. What an incalculable amount of good is thus done! what showers of blessings have fallen upon the heads and hearts of the generous women who conceived and have executed this great work! For many months they have carried it on, and instead of flagging in their zeal for the comfort of the poor or sick soldier, or hesitating at the expense, the desire to do good grows with the growth of their expenditures of labor and money. A friend, whose leisure enables him to indulge his inclination to be a constant visiter there, informs us that he often meets with North Carolinians among the guests and patients.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—To correct a prevalent notion that an immense quantity of cotton had run the blockade, draining the country of the article, the Wilmington Journal has procured from the custom house in that town an official statement showing that the entire shipments for the first three quarters of the present year were only 30,851 bales, and the current quarter is not likely to bring the quantity up to 50,000 bales. It is not believed that the quantity exported during the year from all quarters will reach 150,000 bales.

CONVENTION OF COMMISSIONERS OF IMPRESSMENTS.—At the request of the Secretary of War, the above Commissioners assembled at Augusta on the 26th October, and remained in session three days. There were present the Commissioners from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Among a number of propositions, the following, by Commissioner Burgwyn of this State was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It is obvious that in the struggle between the speculators on the one part to gratify their avarice, even to jeopardizing the safety of our country, and the government on the other, to protect that country, it becomes important to strengthen the arm of the Government by the action both of the Legislatures and the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the several States of this Confederacy be requested to pass such laws and take such measures as will most effectually cause the prices fixed by the Commissioners of appraisement in their States, to be observed by sellers and purchasers. And this Convention is of the opinion that the most effective mode of doing this would be for the Legislature to impose a tax on *all* articles sold over the schedule price for the same equal to the amount of the difference between the schedule price and that at which the article is sold.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the several States be requested to have these resolutions laid before their respective Legislatures.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—The Standard of the 24th inst. says:

"The truth is, the Observer had to be coaxed and managed into his" [Col. Vance's] "support in 1862, and even then it did not devote more than one column of all its issues during the campaign to his support and defence. *We* fought the battle, while the Observer reposed in its tent. It was even then paving the way for the cordial feeling which exists between it and the Destructive leaders. Well may Gov. Vance exclaim, "save me from such friends!"

The truth is *not* as the Standard says, but is precisely the opposite of what it says, as Gov. Vance and our readers know. And having turned back to our files to see what space the Observer had devoted to his support and defence, the very first we opened at random, (that of June 30, 1862,) contained the Standard's "one column," a part of which was a defence of Col. Vance against the very damaging charge that he was "Holden's candidate." The truth is, that Gov. Vance required no effort to elect him—nobody to fight his battle—it was a spontaneous movement of the people, and the air with which the Standard claims that "*we*" (the Standard) fought that battle, is a specimen of unrivalled modesty! Washington, or Wellington, or Napoleon, never put on such airs about one of their battles. To think of "a battle" between 54,000 Vance men against 20,000 Johnston men! And the 54,000 would have been 60,000 but for the objection so many had to voting for any one that the Standard supported.

But there is an old proverb importing that a certain sort of people ought to have good memories. The Standard appears to be deficient in that essential quality. Let us refresh its memory. From the Standard of the 10th of September 1862, we extract the following short paragraph:

"We were pleased to see in the City, at the Inauguration, Edward J. Hale, Esq., the Senior Editor of the Observer, looking remarkably well. There is no truer Southern man than Mr. Hale, and among the large assemblage that witnessed the Inauguration, there was no one more gratified at the result of the election in this State than he was."

There now! On the 10th of September 1862, (mark the date,) there was no truer Southern man, and among the large assemblage *no one more gratified at the election of Gov. Vance* than the Senior Editor of the Observer. But *now*, the Standard is ready to swear that in the same 1862 "the Observer had to be coaxed and managed into the support of Gov. Vance," did not help to support and defend him, and in short "is no friend of his"!!!

Alas for the North Carolina Standard!

The above was crowded out of the last Observer. We find in the last Standard another article which requires notice. We copy it in full:—

From the Raleigh Standard, Nov. 27, 1863.

"No man in North Carolina did more to involve us in the war than the Editor of the Standard: for he sought a seat in the State Convention avowedly to vote us into it, was elected, and *did vote us into it.*

Fayetteville Observer.

"It is not true that we "sought a seat in the State Convention." We were nominated in February 1861, without soliciting a single person to vote for us in mass meeting, and we were elected by over twelve hundred majority. In May, we consented to run on the Conservative ticket with Mr. Badger and Mr. Battle; but we remained in Raleigh, and made no effort to obtain votes, fearing that if we canvassed we would excite party strife. We saw our mistake after the election, for it was evident then that our opponents did not intend that party strife should cease.

"Neither is it true that we are responsible for the war. The war had commenced, by the action of the cotton States, before we were elected. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation compelled us either to fight the North or the South: and we chose to fight the former. The Observer took the same view at that time, but it has since changed its seat. It condemned, as we did, the precipitate action of the cotton States, and the conduct of their allies in this State who aided them in involving us in the war; but the Observer has since eaten its words and *justified the cotton States.* It had to do this in order to secure admission into the Destructive fold.

"The war is the result of the course of the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South, acting and re-acting on each other. The border or breadstuff States are not responsible for it. They did all they could to keep out of it, and to promote peace between the two extremes, and they were involved in it against their wish, but, being in, they have borne themselves gallantly and gloriously. This is the truth of history."

Very well. We will now prove all that the Standard denies. The Standard is our only witness.

We stated that the Editor of the Standard sought a seat in the Convention which voted us into the war. The Standard denies it. It talks about having been nominated for the February Convention, &c. We have nothing to do with that. We spoke of the Convention which met and voted us into the war. The proof is taken

From the Raleigh Standard, May 4, 1861.

To the Voters of Wake County.—Fellow-Citizens: I am a candidate for a seat in the approaching State Convention

My opinions are so well known to the people of Wake county that I do not deem it necessary to set them forth at length. The old federal Union is dissolved. The President of the late United States is attempting to coerce and subjugate the people of the South. I need only say that I am with North Carolina and the South, and for resisting to the LAST EXTREMITY the usurpations and aggressions of the federal government.

W. W. HOLDEN.

May 2, 1861.

We stated that the Editor of the Standard sought to be elected to the Convention avowedly to vote us into the war. Did he? We take the proof

From the Raleigh Standard, May 8, 1861.

* * * I told you in February that I would resist all attempts by the federal government, "under any pretence whatever," to maintain the Union by force The proclamation of Mr Lincoln, calling for troops to make war on Southern States, dissolved the Union so far as we are concerned, and summoned every true Southern man to arms. It is idle now to speculate upon the past. The proclamation referred to, as by a stroke of lightning, made the North wholly North and the South wholly South. There is no issue before us for discussion. We are now a unit in defence of our rights and liberties. I am for a union of the South for the sake of the South, and for all of Constitutional liberty that yet remains. If elected to the Convention I will vote to disconnect North Carolina from the old federal Union; and I will also vote to make North Carolina a member of the Confederate States * * *

W. W. HOLDEN.

May 6, 1861.

It is hardly necessary to prove that the Editor of the Standard was elected, as that is admitted, at least by implication. If it be denied, as we do not think unlikely, we will publish the official vote which we have. Elected then, did he fulfil his pledge to vote North Carolina out of the United States, into the Confederate States, and of course into the war then existing between the United States and the Confederate States? The proof that he did is taken

From the Raleigh Standard, May 22, 1861.

"About six o'clock P. M., the ordinance offered by Mr. Craige *was adopted unanimously, every member present voting in the affirmative.* This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1789, by which the federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

"An ordinance was then unanimously passed adopting the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and to-day (Tuesday) no doubt the Constitution of the Confederate States will be adopted, and North Carolina will thus take her place as a member of the Confederate States.

"Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence gloriously celebrated by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, with HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST MAN, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands."

We think the case is somewhat clear. But by way of clincher we add—to show that the Standard of that day claimed for itself and denied to the "original secessionists" the glory of having made the war—the following

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 9, 1861.

"*We made the revolution,*" say the ultra secessionists, "and *we alone have the right to conduct it.*" Is this so! Leaving out of view the action of the States which seceded first, and the proclamation of Lincoln, and looking alone to Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Arkansas, we ask, *who made the revolution?* Not the secessionists, for they were in the minority until Lincoln's proclamation. According to this view *the old Union men made the revolution,* for the middle States including North Carolina, which seceded in May, were not permitted to move *until the old union men gave the word.* Everybody knows this to be so. What, then, becomes of this arrogant—this insulting claim which is made by a portion of the secessionists?

"But we take no such ground as this. We utterly repudiate the idea that this is a party war. It is a war waged by the Southern people for their liberties, and there should be no party in it."

All the trash and falsehood about the Observer and the Destructives and the secessionists and cotton States may pass for the little it is worth. So far from justifying the action of these in the old Union the sentence preceding that quoted from the Observer by the Standard was in condemnation of it. This, of course, was carefully omitted by the Standard, as it is afraid to let its readers know that *it was the leader of the secessionists.* We tried in those days to convince it of the error of its ways. But it was of no use. Nothing would do, in case a freesoiler were elected President, but secession; and because we were opposed to this, and did not believe in "peaceable secession" the Standard denounced us and all who agreed with us as untrue to the South. The Standard is not only accountable for voting us into the war, but for the causes which made that vote necessary and right. It was the leader, the very life, of the secession party before the war, as it is now of the so-called "peace" but real secession party.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, resolutions and bills were introduced by: Mr. Faison, instructing our Congressmen to urge increase of soldiers' pay. Mr. Wright, fixing Congressional election on first Thursday in August. Mr. Matthews, exempting from Home Guard service all who have placed substitutes in the C. S. army. Mr. Sharpe, authorizing investment of trust funds in C. S. securities.

On Thursday, Mr Warren introduced a bill to amend ch 107, Rev Code—provides for punishment of negroes for manslaughter by whipping, &c.

A message from the House with appointments of Justices was concurred in.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, resolutions and bills were introduced by: Mr McCormick, to make public the secret proceedings of the present General Assembly. Also, a bill to appropriate $3,000,000 annually for relief of soldiers' families. Mr. Brown, to restrict tobacco planting. Mr Waddell, to make C. S. notes a legal tender for payment of debts.

On Thursday, a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to issue duplicates of certain coupon bonds passed its several readings. Also, a resolution in favor of Sheriff Hinson of Duplin.

Mr Avera of Johnston introduced a series of resolutions about the freedom of speech and freedom of the press and of the judiciary, peace negotiations &c, which he moved be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. (We have not seen a copy of the resolutions.) Mr Waddell of Chatham moved their indefinite postponement. Mr Grissom of Granville wished a reference to a select committee. Mr Allison of Iredell moved that they be tabled, which was done.

Mr Headen introduced a resolution concerning requisitions for slaves to work on fortifications, &c, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

RALEIGH, Nov'r 27, 1863.

In the House to-day, several unimportant bills were passed through their several readings. The Home Guard bill was reported from the Committee and ordered to be printed. It provides for company drills monthly, battalion drills twice a year; to be under the militia law when called out; shall not be taken out of their counties to arrest conscripts, &c., and no exempts if county shall be invaded. It is special order for Monday next.

The resolution, introduced by Mr. McCormick, to make public the secret sessions of the General Assembly, was rejected.

There is no doubt that a large appropriation, probably the $3,000,000 provided for in Mr. McCormick's bill, [see below,] for the benefit of soldiers' wives and families, will pass.

In the Senate, Messrs Young and Wright introduced bills to encourage the raising of sheep and production of wool; and Mr Graham, a resolution in relation to the crime of arson.

You have seen Henry Clay in the zenith of his glory, the pride of the Whig party and the salvation of his country, as he gave forth to the world in the witchery of his peculiar eloquence the wisdom which dictated a policy and accomplished a result for which enemies hold him in reverence and friends adore him. That was days ago, palmy days, but such as may yet rise upon the Southern Republic in her true mission as the type of true freedom. Let her rulers beware that they depart not therefrom. I have lately, in these days of dark despair, seen another, the counterpart, aye worthy as a successor to Henry Clay, speak words of wisdom and breathe forth dictation which may yet bring to this distracted land the glorious blessings of peace and prosperity. As that tall spare form rose before me, the mind ran back to the days of my youth, when it was, as a boy, my proud privilege to join in the shout for Clay and Frelinghuysen. I thought of him, and the words which one of North Carolina's best men and brightest intellects spoke forth were such as he would utter were he here to-day. The world did not hear it; would they could, fully, clearly. But he is no meteor blaze and has his part to act in the grand drama which is before us. May his counsel avail.

[We presume that our correspondent alludes to a recent speech by the Hon Edwin G. Reade of Person, of which we have heard verbally.—OBSERVER.]

A Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act for the relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army, ratified February 10th, 1863.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section 1st of an act entitled an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army be amended in the first line by striking out "one million" and inserting "three million," and in the second line by inserting after the word "thereby" the word "annually," that it may read "That the sum of three million dollars be, and the same is, hereby annually appropriated to the use and benefit of the wives and families of indigent soldiers who are now or may hereafter be in the service," &c.

2 That the 3d section be amended by striking out "one million" and inserting "three million."

3 That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A CARD.

As several erroneous statements have been made in regard to my being relieved from duty with the army of Tennessee, it cannot be improper to give the facts in the case. When the order relieving me was received, I called upon Gen. Bragg and asked the cause of it. He said that he had no cause of complaint against me up to the close of the battle on the 20th September; that no imputations had been, or could be made against my military character, and that he would promptly rebuke any one making such in his presence. I then asked what could be the reason for his action. He alleged as the cause an expression of opinion on my part. I inquired why I alone was held responsible for this utterance, when the other three corps commanders (Longstreet, Buckner and Cheatham) had concurred in it. To this no satisfactory answer was given.

The insinuation made by some of the army correspondents of my being tardy in attacking on the morning of the 20th September, is unjust. The first intimation that I received that we were to be the assailants, was an order to advance from the wing commander (Gen. Polk), received at 7.25 a m. And the first I heard of the contemplated attack at daylight was from Gen. Bragg himself, some half hour later. The four essential preparations for battle had not been made at 8 a. m., and, in fact, could not be made without the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, who then appeared on the field.

Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has since told me that he was so far from being ready at daylight, that he was not even ready when I began the attack. My impression is that my corps was engaged more than an hour before a trigger was drawn by any other troops. To the fierceness of the assault by this heroic corps, the Yankees ascribe their massing on our right. If I am not greatly mistaken, we had gained the Chattanooga road, turned the Yankee works, and nearly reached the Kelly house before the left wing came into action. The Yankees concentrated their forces rapidly to regain the key point of their position. Gens. Helm and Deshler were killed, and Gen. Adams was wounded and captured by the overwhelming masses thrown against my single corps. Gen. Adams told me that the Yankees, in conversation with him, ascribed the loss of the battle to their withdrawing too many troops from their right, to meet this morning attack of my heroic men on their left. It would seem that the delay in attacking on our left led them to believe that our forces were massed on our right. All the Yankee accounts of the battle agree in this view of our plan of attack. I heard no firing on our left until after the fine troops of Walker and Liddell had come to our support.

The charge of tardiness being disposed of, it may be well to quote to the self-constituted critics the following extract from the letter of the Adjutant General, in refusal of my application for a Court of Inquiry: "Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department."

D. H. HILL, Lt. General.

THE BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, Nov. 27.—The Confederacy learns from general officers just down, that light skirmishing began on Saturday. On Sunday and Monday skirmishing continued along the line. At day light on Tuesday the battle began, the enemy charging impetuously on Lookout 40,000 strong, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The onset at first was not so impetuous, but increased in vigor and volume as the day advanced. Hill's corps, commanded by Breckinridge, met the attack, and checked the enemy with unflinching courage. Late in the afternoon the enemy increased and repeated the attacks, but made no impression on our line. At four o'clock, P. M., our left centre gave way, the enemy pouring through the valley like a flood on Lookout. Our forces retreated during the night, the enemy not pursuing. The remnant of our left was withdrawn to Missionary Ridge, where our lines were maintained during the battle. Some of our command on the left wing were captured.

On Wednesday, before sunrise, the enemy advanced in force upon our artillery open ranks in front of Mission Ridge. Gen. Hardee commanding, met the attack with wonderful vigor and success, and charge after charge was repulsed. 5,000 dead lay in front of our works. Our right stood firm. The battle ceased at dark on Wednesday. After night fall the enemy improved their position on Lookout, posting batteries to enfilade our position on Mission Ridge, necessitating the evacuation of our lines, which fell back Eastward from Mission Ridge towards Chickamauga, where it now stands. The battle was not renewed on Thursday. Our loss in killed and wounded is 1,000; that of the enemy at least 20,000. Our loss in prisoners is not known. Grant commanded in person.

The Washington and Cobb's artillery lost all their guns.

General Waltham is not seriously wounded, and is now here. General Harris, who fought through the battle, is here. Our wounded are beginning to arrive. Bragg's headquarters are now at Ringgold.

ATLANTA, Nov. 27.—The city is full of rumors. Passengers say that our line of battle is at Chickamauga, the men not disheartened or discouraged. We lost many prisoners, variously estimated at 5,000 and upwards. All of our dead and wounded are in the enemy's hands. In the attack on Lookout the enemy's loss was incomparably greater than ours. They drove us back by force of numbers. It is not known if the fight was renewed yesterday.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.—It is believed that Meade is advancing on Lee in obedience to orders from Washington. The Yankees struck their tents on Wednesday evening and yesterday morning, and were moving to Ely's and Summerville, or Morton's Ford. The cannonading at the fords was heard at Gordonsville, as the cars left.

If a general engagement has not already commenced, it is probable another great battle will be fought before the close of the present week.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train last evening report having heard heavy cannonading up the Rappahannock as the cars were leaving Hamilton's Crossing.

There were no yankees near Falmouth, or in the lower part of Stafford.

Capt. Kinsboice's Rangers, on the 24th inst., on Mr. Ford's farm in Fairfax, captured twenty-five yankees, fifty mules and harness, and one horse, and the same night brought them safe within our lines. The yankees were a ragged, filthy, villainous looking set.

The prisoners arrived by the Central train last evening.—*Rich'd Sentinel, 27th.*

ORANGE C. H., Nov'r 27.—The enemy is believed to have crossed in force, at Ely's and Germanna fords. Preparations are being made to meet them. There was some cannonading this morning. A fight is expected in the vicinity of the Chancellorsville battle ground.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—All the advices from Northern Virginia indicate a battle as imminent in the vicinity of Chancellorsville. Passengers from Fredericksburg this afternoon, report that five thousand Yankee cavalry crossed at Ellis' Ford on Thursday morning. Considerable firing in that direction was heard yesterday and to-day up to the time the train left. The enemy is believed to be on the South side of the river in large numbers.

From Knoxville.—ABINGDON, Va., Nov'r 27.—Nothing definite from East Tennessee to corroberate the reported surrender of Knoxville, though rumors are plenty.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—The enemy threw six shells into the city to-day. Only two buildings were struck, but nobody hurt. The number of shots of all kinds fired on Sumter on Thursday and Friday were 461, of which 208 missed. No casualties and no damage to the works.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Nothing new this morning. Mortar shelling of Sumter was continued last night.

From Pitt County.—The yankee cavalry surprised Capt White's company, of Whitford's Battalion, on picket near Washington, a few days ago, and captured 25 out of 40 of them. Two yankees severely wounded.

THE 24TH REGIMENT.—A letter from a friend in this Regiment, dated near Hamilton, N. C., Nov. 26th, informs us that

"Our scouts fired into a company of the enemy's cavalry a few days ago—killed one man, wounded four or five, and killed two horses."

The address of the Regiment is changed from Weldon to Tarborough.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BAILEY.—We regret to see that the Hon. John L. Bailey has resigned the seat upon the Superior Court Bench which he has so long filled with ability and integrity.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.—It is proposed to commence the publication of a Medical Journal in Richmond, on Jan'y 1st next. The publication is under the auspices of the Surgeon General of the Confederate States. It will be issued weekly at 10 00 per annum. Address Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lattimer, care of Surgeon General Moore, Richmond, Va.

MARRIED,

In the county of Stanly, on the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. FRANKLIN SWEARINGEN to Miss MARY SINGLETON.

DIED,

In Robeson county, Nov 4th, after a protracted illness Mr JAMES WATSON, aged about 74 years.

Near Old Town, on the 22d inst., in the 97th year of his age, JAMES ZIGLER, a highly respectable citizen of Forsyth county.

Departed this life, in Richmond county, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1863, William Wingate McLauchlin, in the 32d year of his age.

Killed in the battle of Hanover Junction, Va., May 27th, 1862, Alexander S. McLauchlin, brother of the above, of Co. F, 18th Reg't, N. C. Volunteers, in the 22d year of his age. When he received his death wound, he remarked to his brother who was fighting by his side, "Tell my mother I died a brave boy."

M. P. J.

Meeting of the Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of December Term next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of public business.

DAVID McNEILL, Ch'm'n.

Nov. 28. 85

Steamer North Carolina,

LEAVE Fayetteville Wednesday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington on Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov'r 30, 1863 85 3w

Wanted to Purchase,

150.000 LBS FODDER, HAY and SHUCKS. A high price will be paid in cash or in cotton yarn, sheeting, leather or salt.

—ALSO—

A Farm of 800 to 1500 acres of good land.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov'r 30, 1863 85-2w

FOR SALE.

900 BOXES and Caddies of Manufactured TOBACCO;
240 Bags Dry SALT;
2000 Barrels No 1 ROSIN.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov 30 85-2w

The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1864. Just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov. 28, 1862.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber his negro man CALEB, color dark, age 28 years, slow spoken and motion, supposed to be in the neighborhood of St. Paul's, Robeson county, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in any Jail where I can get him.

JAS. T. PETTEWAY.

Wilmington, Nov. 23, 1863. 85-1m

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 30.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 25. Lard 2 00.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50.
Cotton 85 to 92. Coffee, $10 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $25 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Coming to market freely; Family 90 00, Superior $9 00 to 95 00.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Fodder $4 pr hundred. Hay $3 to 3 50. Shucks $4.
Grain—Corn very scarce, 8 00 to 10 00. Wheat 10 50. Rye $8 to $10. Oats 4 50 to $5. Peas $8 to $10.
Hides—Green 1 50, dry 3 50 to 4 00.
Iron—Swedes $1 75 to $2 50.
Leather—Upper 10 00 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 35 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 35 00.
Molasses—Country made $8 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12.
Nails—$1 50 to $2 00 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $5 per bushel; sweet, 5 00.
Rice 30 to 35 cts.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Sugar $3.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 90 to 2 75.
Salt $17 50 to $20 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

ON Thursday the 10th day of December 1863, will be sold at public outcry, in front of the premises, the THREE STORY IRON FRONT STORE, owned by us. This property is situated on Hay Street two doors East of the Bank of Clarendon, and adjoining the Fayetteville Hotel on the West, in the most central and business part of the town. The attention of parties wishing to invest in Real Estate, is particularly invited to this sale.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold 200 boxes of various brands MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, samples at sale. STARR & WILLIAMS.

JOHN H. COOK Auct'r.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 28, 1863. 85 3t

Piano, Barouche and Negro,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday of County Court next, will be sold at Auction:

One Piano;
One Barouche;
One Rockaway;
One Negro Woman;
And a Plantation will be rented.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Nov. 30, 1863. 85-2t

Drays, Cart and Horse, at Auction.

ON Friday next will be sold at Auction:

2 Drays;
1 Cart and Harness;
1 Horse.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Nov'r 30, 1863 1t

RICE and SALT at AUCTION.

ON Friday next will be sold at Auction—
6 casks Rice.
15 bbls. Salt—made 12 months.
1 Franklin Stove and pipe to burn Coal or wood.
1 pr platform scales.
1 box stove and pipe.
1 piece wool Jeans.
1 blanket shawl.
1 bbl Madder.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct.

Nov. 28. 85-1t

SUPPERNONG BRANDY.

W. T. HORNE has at his Vineyard, 4 miles north of Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear, about 200 gallons of pure Soupperanong brandy, made from the pure juice of the grape, which he is disposed to sell. He has taken the greatest care to make this brandy pure, and it may be relied upon for medicinal purposes. He would prefer selling it for private use, and not to liquor dealers to be drugged and then sold again as Horne's best. It may be subjected to a chemical analysis before it leaves the cellar, by a competent chemist, to prove its purity. Professor Jackson says that the Scuppernong grape of N. C. is the best grape on this continent for wine making, and may be made so fine as to excel all other wine; therefore it ought to make good brandy, properly distilled.

Patent Office Report, 1859, pages 50–51.

Nov. 26, 1863. 85 4t

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up on my place ten miles below Fayetteville, about the 1st of November, a spotted SOW, with a smooth crop in right, and a half moon in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROB'T J. FENNELL.

Nov. 26, 1863. 85-2tpd

WANTED.

To hire for the year 1864, a number one COOK, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address T, at this Office. Also a good NURSE.

Nov'r 30, 1863. 85tf

Salt Works to Lease.

I WISH to lease my SALT WORKS, 8 pans, on sound East of Wilmington, 3 miles from Cape Fear River. Salt boated to Wilmington at 25 cents per bushel, and wood within two miles. Four pans only being in operation require five hands and one two horse team only. Will be worth to lessee $100 per day. Address me at Baldsville, N. C. Apply early.

A. A. McBRYDE

Nov'r 26, 1863 1tpd

TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

ABOUT TWENTY MILES from Fayetteville, on the road leading from the same to Raleigh, in a desirable neighborhood, both as regards health and society, a beautiful HOUSE, built after the Cottage style; house good as new, containing four large rooms, exclusive of basement, pantry and other little cuddies; a well of good water in the yard, a good garden, convenient outhouses attached. Possession given immediately.

Terms as moderate as the times will admit. For further information, address me at Averasboro'.

Mrs. J. J. WILLIAMS

Nov 25. 85 3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is compelled to advance his charges or abandon the practice of Medicine. Formerly, when corn was worth $1 per bushel, physicians charged 50 cents per mile for professional visits, $1 for a prescription, &c. Though bacon and some other of the necessaries have advanced much more in proportion, the subscriber will make the *price of corn* the standard for his charges after 1st December 1863.

If he is required to pay $5 per bushel, he will charge $2 50 per mile, $5 for prescription, *or advice;* Obstetric Surgery, the price of 10 bushels of corn, &c. For medicine, in proportion to its cost.

Deductions will be made in favor of the families of soldiers, where they are dependent upon a soldier's wages for support.

☞ Fees due when the services are rendered.

P. W. WOOLEY.

Nov. 23, 1863. 85 3tpd

LOST,

BETWEEN Liberty Mills and the Camp of Lane's Brigade, one POCKET BOOK, containing $52 in cash and the following notes: One against M. E. McEaching for $15, D. Jones $15, A. Jones $10, J. C. Norton $10, John Hughs $6, D. McKinon $5, S. W. Pate $5, M. H. Green $3, one account against E. Norton, Jr., $23 10, J. W. Wright $9 30, Samuel Wright $12 50, J. W. Stuart 5 00, and one against A. A. Moffitt for 1 00. All persons are forbid trading for any of the above notes or accounts. A. A. HUCKABEE,

Co. F, 18th Reg't N. C. T.

Nov. 27, 1863. 85-2tpd

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing a small sum of money was picked up to-day on the street, which the owner can have by applying at the Book Store and paying for this advertisement.

Nov 27. 1t

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN.

Nov. 23, 1863. 83-1tf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, July 13, 1863 1yr

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published. This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2.00

THE DIXIE PRIMER—one of the cheapest and best books for children, has gone through the second edition with great popularity. Price per hundred, $10.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER will be out the 20th of Nov. inst., by Mrs. M. B. Moore, author of the series. Price 50 cents.

THE DIXIE SPELLING BOOK, will not be delayed much longer.

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Theo. H. Hill. Second edition nearly exhausted. Send in your orders. Price $1.

MYRTLE LEAVES, now in press, shall be issued as soon as possible under the circumstances. It will be a popular book. Price $1 50.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, is adapted to Southern Schools. Price $1 00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, by Rev. A. W. Mangum. Beautiful and good. Price $1.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the kind yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

Raleigh, Nov. 16. 85-tf

Southern Publications on Hand.

WARREN'S SURGERY,	$5 00
Hardee's Tactics, 1st & 2d vols.,	5 00
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten.	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
First Year of the War,	3 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
York's English Grammar,	1 50
Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
Smythe's Primary Grammar,	75
Smythe's School Grammar,	1 00
Elementary Spelling Book,	1 00
The Confederate Speller,	1 50
Our Own Speller

ELEGANT EXTRACTS

In replying to the Standard's manifesto of the 25th of August last, published in the Observer of the 27th, we contradicted its notion that this war was made by the "secessionists." It was the act of the old Union men, forced upon them by Lincoln after they had utterly destroyed the secession party in North Carolina. It does not suit the present purposes of the Standard to take this view, but it was the Standard's own declaration in 1861. See the following:—

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 9, 1861

"*We made the revolution*," say the ultra secessionists, "and *we alone have the right to conduct it.*" Is this so? Leaving out of view the action of the States which seceded first, and the proclamation of Lincoln, and looking alone to Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Arkansas, we ask, *who made the revolution?* Not the secessionists, for they were in the minority until Lincoln's proclamation. According to this view *the old Union men made the revolution*, for the middle States including North Carolina, which seceded in May, were not permitted to move *until the old Union men gave the word.* Everybody knows this to be so. What, then, becomes of this arrogant—this insulting claim which is made by a portion of the secessionists?

"But we take no such ground as this. We utterly repudiate the idea that this is a party war. It is a war waged by the Southern people for their liberties, and there should be no party in it."

We do not care to attempt a definition of the Standard's present "conservatism." People are familiar with its teaching, which is at variance with the feeling of the great body of those whom it has heretofore styled "conservatives." Those have not changed; they are as true as ever. Has the Standard changed? One year ago it published a long article glorifying the "conservative" victory in Vance's election. It wound up its statement of the meaning of that victory with the following emphatic and emphasized declaration:—

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 16, 1862

"And that the war shall be waged with renewed vigor, *and waged until the separation of the Southern from the Northern States shall be complete and final.* These were the principles involved in the contest, and this is the judgment of the people. From this judgment there is no appeal. Those who question it are factionists, and those who denounce it and attempt to thwart its operation, are enemies to the State, to the South, and to the public repose and safety.

"Such is the meaning and the moral of the most signal political victory ever achieved in this State."

The Standard had something to say about "Peace" in 1861, and has a good deal to say about it now. This, we suppose, justifies a claim to consistency, at least in the subject of consideration. But what was the Standard's talk in those days? Copying from a Northern paper some despondent paragraphs, urging an honorable peace, the Standard made some very blood-thirsty comments as follows:

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 10, 1861.

"These, it is true, are frank admissions, and they betray doubts, anxieties, and fears; but the main object of the writer in giving expression to them is to rouse the Northern people still more against us. It is also true that Lincoln's government is embarrassed for money, but he will issue treasury notes and borrow on Wall Street, which will enable him to hold out for some time to come. There are two things, however, which cannot fail to operate powerfully against the war, to say nothing of the check to business in the non-slaveholding States and the exceedingly low prices of agricultural products; and these are, first, the depressing effect which will be produced on the Northern mind by the twenty thousand returned volunteers, and the heavy direct tax just levied by Lincoln's Congress. But these agencies must have time to operate. Meanwhile the war will go on. There is no prospect of peace just now. *The South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She will let alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States, and just so long as a single enemy is on her soil just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people.* But with the Richmond Whig we say.—

"There is a pledge unredeemed—a promise unperformed by President Davis, that if the Northern people would not let us have peace, and if they would persist in having war, *they should have it in their own country.* It is to be fulfilled. Every nerve will be strained, every hour employed, for the redemption of the pledge; and we learn from a reliable source, that no less than 5000 brave men of the South are *daily* tendered "for the war." In all the world's history such a spectacle was never before presented. An entire people, occupying the space of a thousand miles square, rising up spontaneously "for the war"—a war that no sane man can suppose likely to be a short one.

Then on to Washington! We must take Washington, or lose Richmond. And if we take Washington, the foe will be driven beyond the Susquehanna, and then our faces will be towards Philadelphia. But if we cannot take Washington, this campaign, the enemy will concentrate an army there of 500,000 men, and Virginia may be temporarily overwhelmed by numbers. Peace is impracticable—it is an impossibility. The enemy prefers to wade through, or be submerged in an ocean of blood, rather than turn back. Be it so!"

There were taxes in 1861. In presenting its readers with a synopsis of the first Confederate Tax Law, the Standard did not solemnly inform President Davis that if so and so were not removed from the office of collector he would get no taxes from North Carolina. On the contrary. Our readers may suppose the following to be one of those shocking articles in the Observer which so much offend the Standard and convert us into "Destructives." But it is taken

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 24, 1861.

"This law is *necessary* to support the government and carry on the war. Every true man—*all* the women are true—will pay this tax promptly and cheerfully. *It is a part of the price of liberty.* In paying it we support the government, we furnish means to defeat the yankees, we support and sustain our brave troops in the field, and we purchase our liberties in this struggle with arbitrary power. Two hundred thousand gallant volunteers are paying their part of this purchase *in blood, and wounds, and suffering, and death;* let us pour out our money as freely as water or the common air."

Some people in North Carolina, friends and followers of the Raleigh Standard, have held "peace" meetings, purporting to be attended by large numbers—in one instance the Standard's report said 500 to 600 were present—and declared for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." We asked the Standard to put a stop to this sort of talk among "the people" who met to endorse its Editor, but it would not listen to us. "*Let the people speak,*" said the Standard; "*it is refreshing to hear them.*" What said the Standard to this sort of "people" in 1861? Let us see:—

From the Raleigh Standard, July 24, 1861.

"*The Old Union.*—We concur with the Western Sentinel, that "no matter how much we may have loved the old Union and the government of the United States, while it was administered according to the Constitution and the laws, that Union is now severed forever, and the government has become an engine of oppression in tyrant's hands."

"There are traitors to the South in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but we trust there are none in North Carolina. If there are let them beware! He that is not *for* the South in this contest is *against* it; and he who would encourage our deadly enemies in the effort they are making to trample us down and destroy us, deserves to die a traitor's death. There can be no half-way ground now. We have been a devoted Union man, but much as we loved the old Union, we love North Carolina more. That Union is dead. It will never revive or be restored. The Confederate States will triumph in this war and establish their independence. If there be any persons in this State who prefer the old Union to the Confederate States, let them leave at once and take shelter under Lincoln's government. If they remain here and plot against the South, they will be visited with swift destruction."

[It is only just to remark that the Standard which contained this threat of lynch law—"swift destruction" against people who were for "the Union as it was" also contained the news of the first victory at Manassas, then thought to be overwhelming and likely to end the yankee efforts for our subjugation. The "refreshing" resolutions in favor of "the Union as it was" were passed after the disasters at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.]

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP RODES'S DIVISION, Nov. 18, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: For the last two or three days there has been some little expectation of a battle on our lines, but as yet nothing has happened of a positive character to induce such a belief. It is true that the enemy has assembled some considerable force on the opposite side of the river at Raccoon Ford, but no hostile demonstration has been made at that point.

Many are of the opinion that Meade's real design is against Fredericksburg, while his demonstrations in our front are intended as a feint to cover his intentions. This may or may not be so, but my opinion is that he intends no advance; simply having for his object the occupation of Gen. Lee's attention, that he may prevent any reinforcements being sent to the West to support Gen. Bragg.

A few days ago General Robert D. Johnston returned, and assumed command of the brigade for the first time. I understand the General has recovered from his wounds received at Gettysburg and is in excellent health, looking as well and handsome as ever. A few nights after his return the officers of his brigade, with a few exceptions, went up with the 20th Regiment's Band and serenaded him with some of their choicest and sweetest music. The General was called upon for a speech, to which call he responded briefly and to the point. I learn that he said he regarded the Brigade as the best from the State of North Carolina and expected to make it the best in the army; that he was proud of being its commander; was proud of his reception by its officers; and that he promised not to order them to go any where, where he would not be willing to lead. After the speech the crowd adjourned to the General's tent and pledged him in a cup of *good old Nash brandy.* From all I can learn everything passed off well. Gen. Johnston is doubtless a very brave man, and will be as popular as the lamented Garland. HORNET.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 2D N. C. CAVALRY, Nov. 17, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: This Regiment has been through a series of engagements during the past six weeks or more. Should I tell the truth, its part, enacted in the several plays, is second to none; though the scenes on its side have not been painted as others that we have seen. There is none to write on its deeds of valor; and where they are known they need not the assistance of a pen to cause it to appear in a favorable aspect. But the deeds of the brave officers and men of this command have so long been neglected and passed unnoticed that an attempt to recount them would prove quite a task.

Some of its bravest officers and men have given their lives for the cause of the South. Their lifeless bodies have been committed to the ground and scarce a line has been written to mention their gallant exploits or their honorable death. We will not speak of the very satisfactory service rendered by this Regiment on the recent campaign, (though judging from all that appears in the various reports of other regiments, it may appear to have enacted a small part, but I will give you a list of

Casualties in 2d N. C. Cavalry, Commanded by Maj. C. M. Andrews:

Lt J C Baker, Co I, wounded and died; Corp Neill Wilkes, Co D, wounded and died; Private —— Dixon, Co I, wounded and died; private McCabe, C, killed; Lt Wm A Luckey, B, wounded. (2d time;) Serg't C W Small, C, wounded—right arm amputated; Serg't Jesse Walker, A, pistol shot through the nose; private J M Saunders, A, wounded right side; private Jas Winborn, G, wounded through shoulder; private C F Saunders, E, right arm broken; private Jas Tilly, K, wounded in leg and head.

A few others were slightly wounded, but not severely enough to leave the command.

The soldierly bearing of the regiment was spoken of in terms of praise by all the Generals who witnessed the officers and men in action.

I have copied this list from the Assistant Surgeon's report. Very respectfully,

ONE OF THE 2D CAVALRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, In Camp on the Rapidan, Nov. 16th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Carolinians cannot forget the land of their birth. In all our trials and privations in this far off land, we truly feel that there is no place like home. The 54th reg't, Hoke's brigade, has lately undergone hard marches, hard fighting, and serious misfortune. No doubt many anxious friends at home are impatient to hear who is safe and who is well. By this time the newspapers have furnished the public with a history of the manner in which our gallant regiment was forced under the pressure of circumstances to surrender themselves prisoners of war, to the semi-barbarous yankees. The following is a list of the officers thus captured, belonging to the 54th: Col. K. M. Murchison, comd'g; Lieut. Colonel A. Ellis, Capt. S. Parham, (acting Major,) W. C. McDaniel, Adjutant; Co. A, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Lovill; Co. B, Capt. Kibler, Lieut. Forney; Co. C, Capt. Daniel A. Culbreth, Lieut. W. W. Cole; Co. D, Capt. DeBerry, Lieut. Peel; Co. E, Lieut. R. L. Bell; Co. F, Capt. Hooper, Lieut. Young; Co. G, Lieut. E. G. Gray; Co. H, Capt. Cookerham, Lieut Jarvis and Osborne; Co. I, Lieutenant Rhodes; Co. K, Lieut. B. F. Pearce. Lieut. J. M. Williams, E. Smith, and Fitzgerald, with Serg't Murphy, Co. D, swam the Rappahannock successfully; the latter only taking a cold from the perilous undertaking, and has been sent to the hospital. The regiment as it now stands numbers about 97 men, with the following officers: Capt. L. Paschall, comd'g; Lieut. E. Smith, acting Adjutant: Lieuts. Williams, Shores, Fitzgerald, Cornwell, Martin, Kerlay, Ogburn and Clemons a portion of these were on detailed duty or sick on the afternoon of the battle. On sick leave at this time: Major J. A. Rogers, Capts. Martin, and Hampton, Lieuts. Lindsay, Johnson, Rogers, Marler, Ragsdale and Kittrell. In the absence of Brig. General Hoke, who is expected here in a few days with the 21st reg't, our brigade is commanded by Lieut Col, Tate of the 6th reg't N. C. T.

A heavy sadness pervades our little regimental encampment; but hope tells a pleasing tale, and we all hope to see the enemy not only beaten, but well beaten, here on the Rapidan; for we believe Gen. Lee is fully able and prepared to do it, and every one of us left in the old 54th is willing to do and bear his part in the grand operation. There is not a croaker to be found in or around our camp. The atmosphere here would not permit of the existence of such an animal. Every man among us knows that he who is not for his country is against it. We gave Gen. Meade a grand race from Culpeper to Manassas. The chase was truly exciting. But he has followed us back here, just like some surly cur, who had been forced to fly within his master's gate to save his head, who, when the traveller had turned his back, sallies out again, as if all dangers had passed, and begins anew the old game of snapping and barking. Possibly he may not run so well the next time the cudgel is lifted above his head.

Yesterday being Sunday, the yanks attacked us with dismounted cavalry at Raccoon ford; the fight was across the river with artillery and rifles. Our boys dashed across the stream at the right time, and decided the affair in a few moments. A good lot of prisoners was brought over.

A Fayetteville Darkey on the battle-field.—On the morning after the battle of Bristow, William, who is the servant of Lt. J. Marshall Williams, turned out to search for battle-field plunder, as his manner is, having taken a few lessons at Fredericksburg, Winchester, &c., blankets and knapsacks being considered lawful game. He had not proceeded far when he espied the corner of a blanket in the opening of a Railroad Culvert. William, elated with hope, advanced and seized the prize to secure it as his own, but as he attempted to draw it out, some invisible hand underneath resisted. This astonished our sable friend. He stooped down and looking under he discovered a musket. Being unarmed, and thinking everything not right, he called to one of his fellow servants to come to his help. Screwing up his courage upon being reinforced, he now demanded "who was under there?" The answer was returned, "Yankees." The proposition was then made "hand out your guns and come out and you shall not be hurt." At this point of the affair, a member of the Louisiana brigade was called up who took possession of three live yankees as they crawled out of the culvert and marched them off to camp.

But as live yankees afford no plunder our hero was not satisfied. We next find him canvassing the woods. Here he came upon a squad of seven more blue coats. But what can he do? These yankees all have muskets. He halted and looked on in amazement, when one of the party called out to him, "don't be afraid, we won't shoot, we won't hurt you." This made a man of him once more, and he advanced upon the party. They told him they were yankees, and being cut off from the army they wished to surrender. In military style our adventurer told them he could take charge of them and take them into camp. So calling to his aid a Lieutenant who was passing within sight at the time, (B. F. P. of Fayetteville,) after the disarming process was administered to the seven yanks, William shouldered a musket and marched at the head of the squad and Lieut P. brought up the rear. This order of march did not suit one of our blue coated yankees, and the following dialogue ensued:

Yankee—I thought the rebels did not have colored soldiers.

William—Well, they don't have any. Colored men only go in the army as servants and cooks.

Yankee—But you are a soldier, and how is it that you say the rebels have none in their armies.

William—You are mistaken. I am no soldier, I am only a cook. And no other use is made of colored people in our army.

Yankee—But after all we have given up to you as prisoners. I should like to know what people will say, or think about it.

William—It will make no difference with our folks. These things will happen sometimes.

In this order, a colored man at the head of the yankee cortege, and a white one in the rear, the seven blue coats were marched into camp, and introduced to Col. K. M. Murchison, who received, and disposed of the blue coated gentry in true military style. Yours, &c., J. P.

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* or THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "GREENSBORO," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C. NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N. C., 22d Sept. 1863

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. 67*3m

A Situation Wanted.

THE undersigned is desirous of getting employment as Turpentine Distiller, Overseer, on a Farm, or Turpentine business generally. Any person wishing to employ such can apply to me in person or address me at Montrose P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

J. C. M. JUSTICE.
Nov 18, 1863. 88-*3tpd

Raw Hides wanted to Tan.

WE will tan Hides for one third of the Leather. Hides to be delivered at our Tan Yard at Rives' Chapel, Chatham county, P. O. Beaumont.

We refer to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

W. D WATSON & CO.
Beaumont, Chatham Co., Nov. 19, 1863. 88*3tpd

$150 Reward.

A REWARD of $30 each is offered for the arrest of the following named deserters from Co. A, 31st Reg't N. C. Troops: Privates Henry C. Britt aged 25 years, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high; Wm. Price aged 30 years, blue eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, 6 feet high; Henry Revill aged 22 years, grey eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, 5 feet 5 inches high; D. T. Watts aged 25 years, black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 inches high; Eli Kinlaw aged 25 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high. The above reward will be promptly paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the above named men to the proper authorities. All those who are absent on sick furlough are notified that they must send certificates from a Medical Board or they will be published as deserters and treated accordingly. No other certificates will be respected.

S. P. COLLINS,
Capt. Co. A, 31st Reg't N. C. T.

Approved: CHAS. W. KNIGHT,
Lieut. Col. Comd'g 31st Reg't N. C. T.
Sullivan's Island, S. C., Nov. 17, 1863. 88*2t

YANKEE FINANCES.

The first relief which we are likely to experience from the unholy and infamous crusade against our liberty, will be through a reaction in the United States, brought about by a financial convulsion. That event is now strongly threatened. For the first time since the commencement of the war, Chase has failed to raise the instalment of $350,000,000 on the 5 20 call loan. The banks, hitherto so prompt in supplying all the Government needs, have failed to take their proportions of this loan, and for the first time the important fact is discovered, that many of them have transcended the legal limits of their loan accommodations, under the delusive hope that the Government securities on hand could be made available at any moment to replenish their depleted capital. Instead of this, they are called upon to add to their already accumulated supply of Government securities, and being unable to do so, they are compelled to submit to the depreciation which the alternative of throwing them on the public market, the only one left to the Government, must inevitably create. It is intimated by some of the Yankee papers that Chase has acted in bad faith to the banks, by thus causing a depreciation in the funds which they had hoped would serve as a *full* equivalent for the specie advances which they had made. Necessity, it is said, has no law, and doubtless Chase acts upon that principle. The question of good faith, in an emergency involving ruin as a consequence of failure to raise the sinews of war, could hardly command much consideration at the hands of a Yankee politician.

But, then, there exists prospectively a disadvantage little less serious than would result from a failure to negotiate the amount necessary to meet immediate wants. The evils of a financial crisis would be scarcely less detrimental to the war policy of Lincoln than the ruin of the Government credit. The plan of Chase evidently is, to cure the first and most imminent evil and trust to financial strategy to cure the next impending malady. The accumulation of a large specie capital in the sub-Treasury, noticed in the latest Yankee papers, is a foreshadowing of such a policy, the intention evidently being to throw this specie in the market when a financial crisis becomes imminent, and by a system of secret competition carried on through Government agents, save its securities from serious depreciation. All such resorts being purely artificial cannot long avert the threatened destruction of Government securities. If the secret workings of Northern finances could now be fully ascertained, a state of rottenness would be found to exist which would only excite astonishment at the adroit financial ability that could maintain such apparent buoyancy amid radical financial decay.

The end, however, is near at hand. This fallacious buoyancy is now too much dependent on contingencies to last, and a single disaster to the Northern arms will, in all probability, burst the bubble and precipitate the long impending crash. It cannot be otherwise. No nation on earth, we care not what the extent of its solvency may be, could long maintain its credit in the face of so rapid an accumulation of debt as the Yankees have incurred. That the Government has maintained its credit so far is due to two causes, which we discern for the first time in connection with national financial operations. These are an overestimate or confidence in their financial ability, predicated upon unparalleled prosperity in the past; and the accumulation of their present enormous debt at a rate of speed too rapid to allow time for an accurate estimate of it relatively to their assets. True, concealment of its real extent served to delude the people into an idea that it had not attained anything like a standard disproportioned to their ability to pay. But the veil is now removed, and the people have an opportunity of viewing the financial spectre in all its ghastliness. The facility for speculation on 'change afforded by the active operations constantly carried on, and the enormous sums realized by these speculations, blinded capitalists and speculators to the true state of affairs, and the reserve now maintained with reference to the condition of their finances is due to a desire on the part of capitalists and operators to secure themselves against loss, and get rid of their Government securities on the most favorable terms. When this is accomplished, their interest in maintaining this fictitious buoyancy will cease, and they will go into the market rather disposed to depreciate government securities than to inflate them. They will await and abide the legitimate fluctuations of government stocks, and trust to their professional "bulling" and "bearing" operations as in ordinary times to make money. The government may subsidize a few of these money operators to impart a new fictitious value to their stocks; but such a resort cannot long avail in the teeth of natural influences. The operation will consist in the government's putting their securities in the market and buying them up through agents, so as to give the appearance of a demand for them. Meanwhile their hope will be to operate outside upon the fictitious standard to which government securities will be inflated in the market; but the government creditors will be too chary of a system of financial operations which experience has proved to be deceptive and unstable, to make any further advances. Devices will have been exhausted, and a more careful estimate of debts and assets will be entered into, before any further advances upon the securities of a bankrupt government will be made. The stability which these securities derived in the past from the assured imminence of Southern subjugation, will cease to afford any guarantee, and the naked consideration of resources for payment, estimated with reference to impending liabilities, will serve as the land-mark of government credit.

And then there are the probabilities of a further disintegration of the present United States to weigh against estimates of existing solvency. This contingency may be deemed remote, nay impossible in the estimation of the majority of that people, but financiers who are proverbially shrewd and far seeing may discover enough of the leaven of disintegration to enjoin a cautious reserve in all transactions dependent upon the continued existence of the United States as one government, and their ability to discharge the enormous debt already accumulated.

A financial crash is undoubtedly coming, and we think not far off, and when it does come, it will be such as this continent has never witnessed. It must be in some degree proportioned to the extent of the fictitious operations hitherto maintained, and in that view, we cannot overestimate its destroying magnitude. Then indeed will the yankees have realized a catastrophe which will totally eclipse the greatest disaster that could befal their arms, and will engross their attention to the exclusion of all considerations touching this war. If they do reflect upon it, it will be to curse its originators as the prime agents in their ruin, and they will gladly sue for peace on any terms. The screw is already tight enough, a few more turns, and all will be well.—*Richmond Whig.*

Land and Negro for sale.

ON the 31st day of December next will be sold on a credit of six months, at the late residence of Ann McNatt, dec'd, (in the county of Robeson,) three hundred and eighty-eight acres of LAND, on which there is a comfortable dwelling, containing five rooms, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard and fine grape arbor. Also a NEGRO GIRL between 12 and 14 years old. Purchasers will be required to enter into bond with approved security before title is made.

DANIEL McMILLAN, Jr.,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Nov. 19, 1863. 89-1*4tpd

PLAN OF FINANCE OF THE BANK CONVENTION

The recent Convention of Bank Officers at Augusta, Geo., was attended by Delegates from 12 banks in Georgia, 2 in North Carolina, 6 in Tennessee, 1 in Virginia, and 11 in South Carolina. The North Carolina Banks represented were the Cape Fear by Wm. A. Wright, Esq. and the Wilmington Commercial by O. G. Parsley, Esq.

The following was the result of the deliberations of the Convention, being substantially the plan proposed by Mr. Mordecai of Charleston, and published in the Observer of the 19th inst.:

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the dues to be collected by the Government and for which Treasury notes are made receivable, are inadequate to absorb a sufficient amount of the notes, to prevent the evils of an increased paper currency, and it is deemed essential to the interests of the people and of the Government, that measures be adopted by the Government to redeem or fund the entire amount of the said issues, or so much thereof as shall reduce the sum of the currency to two hundred millions or less. For the accomplishment of this object the following measures are recommended to the country and the Government by this Convention:

1. That a new issue of Coupon Bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars. The bonds bearing six per cent. interest—the Coupons payable annually in coin; and that, in future, to meet the wants of the Confederate Government, the policy of issuing Treasury Notes be abandoned, as far as practicable, and a tax sufficient for all requirements be adopted as the true policy to sustain the credit of the Confederacy.

2. That an Act be passed levying a tax of sixty millions, to be collected annually during the whole period of the said loan, for the payment of the interest on the above bonds, and that the good faith of the Government be pledged for the continuance of such tax until the maturity of the said loan: and that the said tax shall be paid in coin, and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That before the bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner, or at a price above par, they shall first be apportioned among the States of the Confederacy, and that a Commissioner shall be appointed for each State to make known to the tax payers in each collection District the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay this specific tax, and who shall sell at par, to the tax payers in each District, the amount of bonds required for the payment of their taxes; and that all Bonds and Certificates of stock heretofore issued and Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the said bonds; and that the said payments shall be required in convenient instalments to suit the circumstances of persons of moderate means; but the principle of paying in full at any time shall be accorded to all.

4. That all existing distinctions between treasury notes of different issues and dates be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen millions loan be paid by checks on the treasury and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent. call loan be established similar to the first or original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor, and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holder of the Treasury Notes which upon their face are fundable in eight per cent. stock ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. at a short period provided for that purpose; and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call loan be restored to the holders of all outstanding certificates of that loan.

8. That an increased duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France, or in the interest on the fifteen million loan.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issue; and that the new issues shall express on the face of the bills that the same are receivable in payment of all public dues, except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, viz: $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000—sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

Congressional Election.—The Sheriffs of the counties composing this, the 2d Congressional District, met at Greenville on Thursday last for the final comparing of the votes cast for Congress. The following is the result, as handed to us by Sheriff Cobb of this county:

	Bridgers.	Yellowley.
Halifax,	262	204
Edgecombe,	551	153
Wilson,	313	233
Pitt,	188	411
Greene,	74	230
Lenoir,	126	169
Beaufort,	93	135
	1557	1545

The votes from Hyde were not counted.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

THE Subscriber will sell five hundred bushels SALT at ten dollars per Bushel, 75 per cent on cost, for cash or barter in corn and wheat, at Shallotte, Brunswick County. JOSEPH C. BROOKS.
November 16. 81*11tpd

Confederate Tax List.

ALL registered persons in the county of Randolph are required to come forward within 20 days from this date and make return to the Assessors of the District on gross sales, spirits distilled, and all other subjects of taxation during the quarter ending the 30th day of Sept'r last. Upon failing to do so, such persons will be subject to the penalty prescribed under the 6th section of the tax act. The Assessors of the District will turn over the lists to the Collector as they are taken, at the earliest practicable moment; and the tax payers are requested and required to pay the same forthwith, after the lists have been returned to the Collector.

Further Notice.

THE Assessor for the portion of the District lying on the South side of Deep River having completed the assessment of that portion of the District and returned his lists of assessments, the same will remain open for the inspection of all persons concerned, at my house, for the space of 15 days from this date, for persons desirous to appeal from the judgment of the Assessor to do so. J. B. TROY, Col. for Randolph Co.
Nov. 9, 1863. 81*2t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1863.

Thomas W. Devane, Adm'r of Neill C. Beard, vs. John H. Carroll and wife Elizabeth, Owen W. Beard, Egbert Beard, Neill Beard, Robert Beard and others, Heirs-at-Law of Neill C. Beard.

Petition to Sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that due legal process cannot be served on the Defendants, Owen W. Beard, Egbert Beard, Neill Beard and Robert Beard: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree rendered to sell the lands set forth in the petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1863.

76*6tpd] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

WAR NEWS.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Bragg.—RICHMOND, VA., Nov 23, 1863.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-night:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, via Chickamauga, Nov. 23, —To Gen. S. Cooper: We hold all roads leading into Knoxville, except the one between the Holston and French Broad. Gen. Jones' cavalry to-night will close that. The enemy's cavalry are almost broken up, and Wheeler has cut off his trains from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Shelling of the city commenced at half past ten o'clock to-day. One colored woman was killed, and one white person slightly injured. Four or five buildings were struck. The shells thrown are 100-pounder Parrotts.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—Last night 18 shells were thrown into the city. Ten buildings were struck; no person injured. One white man and two negroes were killed yesterday in the fort.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—Since the present bombardment, the number of shot and shells, of all kinds, thrown, is reported at 15,000, 9,000 of which struck, and about 5,000 missed; total in all, from the beginning, 23,000. The number of shots and shells fired from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday was 471, of which 136 missed. There were no casualties nor any serious damage to the work.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—No shelling of the city last night. The enemy kept up a slow fire on Sumter. The number of rifled shots fired on Sunday was 143, of which 63 missed. No casualties.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Heavy mortar shelling of Sumter was again kept up all last night. The brave and gallant Capt. Frank H. Harleston, while on his rounds, was mortally wounded in both thighs and arm by a parrott shell. One negro was killed. No further shelling of the city.

FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond papers have received the Baltimore Gazette of the 18th and 19th inst.:

A Chattanooga dispatch, dated Monday, says Gen. Sherman has made a junction of his entire corps with Gen. Grant's right.

The Washington Star, of the 18th, has information of the advance of Longstreet upon Burnside, and presumes that the latter has withdrawn from London and other exposed points and concentrated at Knoxville. The Star thinks the rebels will find it a difficult job to rid themselves of Burnside.

Gold in New York had advanced to 149¼, with an upward tendency.

Four days' later from Europe has been received by the City of London, which arrived at New York Monday.

The French Chambers were opened on the 5th inst. The Emperor's speech was pacific. He proposes a European Conference in the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will be advantageous to the country. The financial report will be published shortly. Although the expectations are not fully realized; the revenue has increased, and, without extraordinary resources, have met the expenses of the wars of Cochin China and Mexico. Only passing allusions are made to American affairs.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to six per cent., but the efflux of gold continued. The action of the bank caused a general decline in securities, and consols fell ¾ per cent.

Cotton was dull, business being checked by the advance in the bank rate.

Later.—The New York Herald of the 20th says that an arrival from New Orleans of the 11th, brings intelligence of the operations of Washburn's forces in the Teche country. His whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is 677. The Indiana 67th regiment was captured almost entirely.

Dispatches from Knoxville, Nov. 17th, give some details of the retreat of Burnside to Knoxville. On Monday morning he evacuated Lenoir, but owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up he came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued, lasting from late in the forenoon till dark. The enemy finally succeeded in flanking our men, (yankees,) driving them to the cover of the batteries, which opened a terrific fire, before which the rebels fell back to the river. They afterwards brought up their batteries, when Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle. The contest closed at nightfall, our troops in possession of their own ground. During the night our troops fell back and reached Knoxville early on Tuesday morning. Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our out post, and there was heavy skirmishing all day. To-day the attack was renewed. In the afternoon the rebels brought forward a heavy force of infantry and charged our position, when a terrific hand-to-hand conflict occurred. Our men were compelled to fall back about thirty miles to their other line, where they hold to-night. Gen. Sanders, commanding the outposts, was severely wounded. Our loss in that fight was two to three hundred. To-day it will not exceed one hundred and fifty. The enemy's loss on Monday, during the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been less than one thousand. Their loss to-day is estimated at four to five hundred. Another dispatch, dated Nov. 19th, says that the enemy have completely invested Knoxville.

Dates from the United States to the 21st inclusive, by flag of truce, bring nothing later from Knoxville, telegraph communications being interrupted. A dispatch dated Harbour Hill says that there is fighting all around Knoxville.

Gold in New York is quoted at 1044.

Change of the Hair.—There are several instances of the hair having suddenly been changed from the natural color by a strong affection of the mind. The Duke of Sully, in his memoirs, relates that Henry IV. told the Marquis de la Force that when he heard the edict commanding all Huguenots to attend mass on pain of banishment, the moustache turned white on one side of his face which he was leaning on his hand. A more general effect happened to a man in one of the western Islands, who was descending a rock to gather sea fowl's nests. While he was suspended in the air by a rope he was attacked by two eagles who had their serie in the crag, and making a stroke at them with his dirk, severed the rope over his head to a single ply; he immediately made the signal to be drawn up, and was recovered in safety; but when he reached the summit of the rock, his hair was turned gray with fear.

It is told of Mr. Palmer, once Postmaster in Ireland, that having suffered some reflections from the Duke of Portland, and having vainly demanded satisfaction of that nobleman, in the night he refused to fight his hair was entirely changed to gray. A similar change happened to the Count de Las Casas on the night after he learnt the banishment of the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena. It is said of a German nobleman, that on the night of his condemnation to death the hair turned as white as flax. A less rated and more ignoble instance was Maccoul, the robber of Paisley Bank, and supposed murderer of Bigby, whose hair in the last three months of his life changed from a jet black to silver gray.